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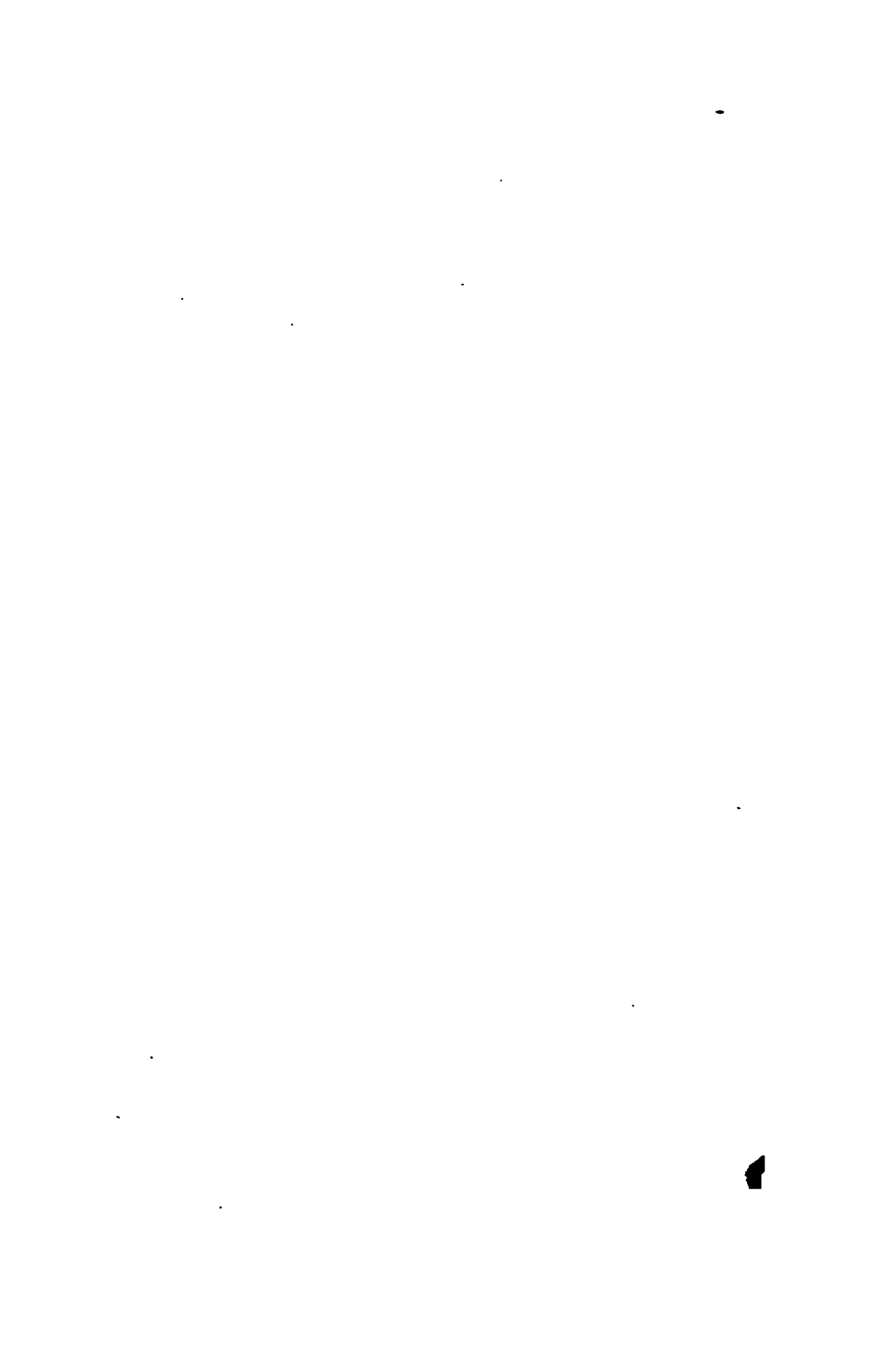
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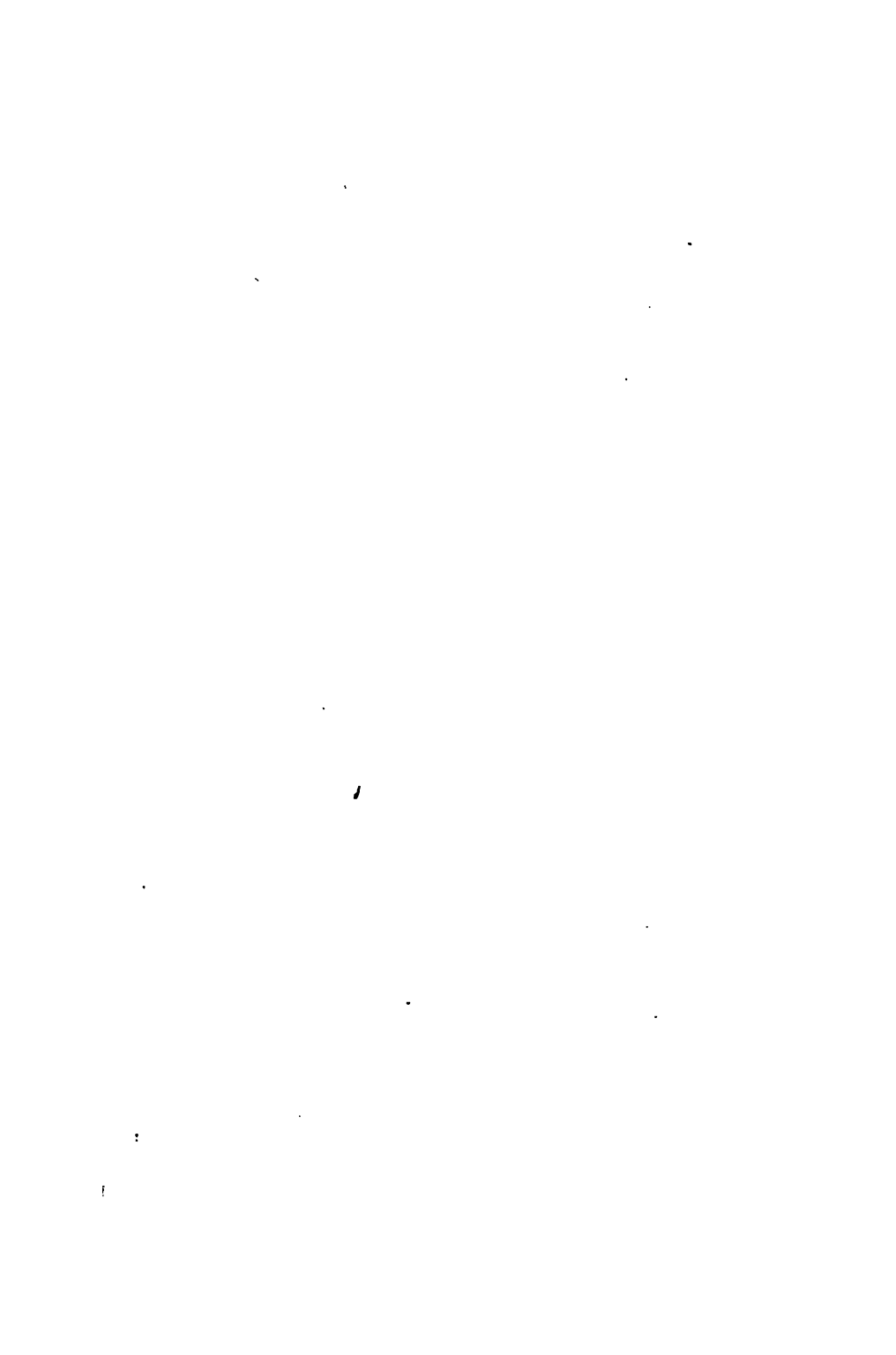


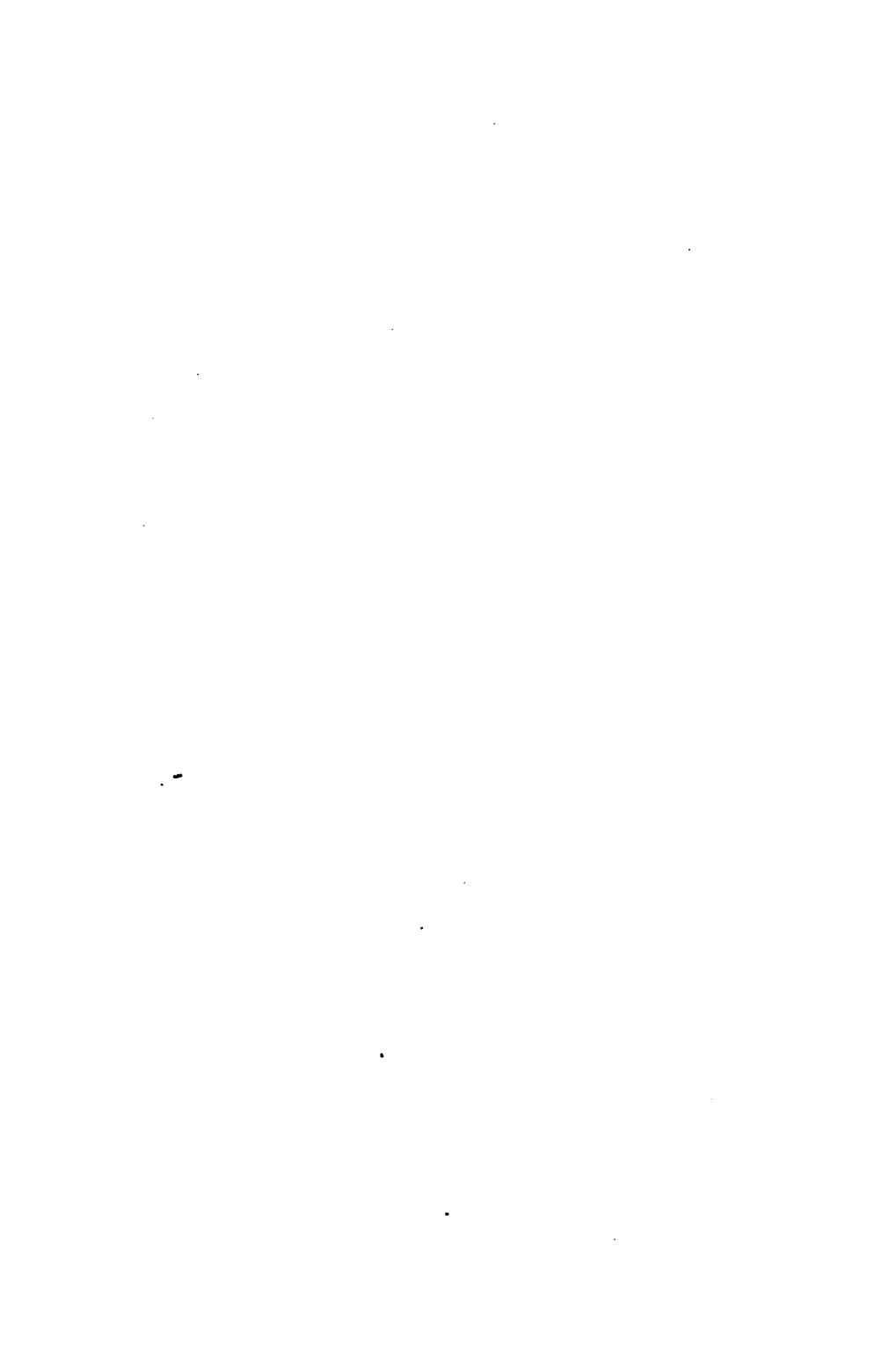
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TOWN HALL, TROY

AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF
TROY,
AND HER INHABITANTS,
FROM
THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.
IN
1764, TO 1855.

BY A. M. CAVERLY, M. D.

“Vade, age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.” VIRG.

“KEENE:
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THE citizens of Troy, at a public meeting held in the evening of the first day of February, 1859, expressed a desire to have the History of the town, as written by DR. CAVERLY, published, and chose a committee, consisting of BROWN NURSE, DAVID W. FARRAR, and ISAAC ALDRICH, JR., Esq's., to make the necessary arrangements for its publication. Under the direction of this committee, this little volume has been issued from the press.



PREFACE.

THE following sketch was commenced at the request of a few individuals who wished to have a knowledge of many incidents connected with the early history of the town, collected in some permanent form, before the generation who were the sole possessors of it should have entirely passed from the stage of life. The compiler only intended to write one lecture, but he found when he had collected materials sufficient for that, he had but just entered upon the subject, and that a large amount of matter was left untouched, and such as ought to be preserved for the benefit of future generations. He therefore decided to pursue the subject, and the result will appear in the following pages. In copying from the early records, he has strictly adhered to the phrasology and orthógraphy of the originals, so far as was consistent.

He would acknowledge his obligations to the following individuals, for much valuable assistance in collecting the materials for this little volume, viz: DANIEL W. FARRAR, DANIEL FARRAR, ABEL BAKER, JOHN LAWRENCE, BROWN NURSE, and EASMAN ALEXANDER, of Troy; WILLIAM TENNEY and WILLIAM FARRAR of Marlboro'; ABRAHAM GARFIELD of Jaffrey; and JOHN KIMBALL, Esq., of Concord, has his thanks for copying for his use several documents in the office of the Secretary of the State, also the town clerks of Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam, for granting him free access to their records.

This has been written under various circumstances, and in such fragments of time as could be spared from professional engagements, and this will account for many repetitions which would otherwise have been avoided. Errors will undoubtedly be noticed, but the writer has attempted to make as faithful a record as possible, and such as it is, he would submit it to the calm judgment of his fellow-citizens, and if they shall take half the pleasure in reading, that he has in compiling it, he will feel amply rewarded for his labors.

TROY, July 1, 1859.

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HISTORY OF TROY.

HISTORY OF TROY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION; MASON'S CLAIM; GRANT OF THE TOWNSHIP; CONDITIONS OF THE CHARTER; MEETINGS OF THE PROPRIETORS; TOWNSHIPS DIVIDED INTO LOTS.

THE arrival of the Mayflower, on the shores of Massachusetts in 1620, was no ordinary event. The Old World, in which society had existed under constitutions as varied as its political divisions, had failed to produce a civil polity, upon a basis sufficiently broad, to meet the approbation of enlightened and liberal men. The strong disposition to embrace hereditary sentiments, with the fear of innovations upon established customs, rendered the attempt at the formation there of a new order of things, embracing important reforms, a hopeless task. In the mean time light was gradually breaking in, and a few there were who were enabled thereby to see the imperfections in the prevailing social system, and its inability to raise man to that dignity, intellectually and morally, that answered the exalted end of his being. These few, so called fanatics, yet truly the nobility of the earth, were impressed with the importance of a great national reform; but with the tide of public opinion against them what could they hope? Institutions congenial to their feelings, and such as in their opinion would promote the highest interest of man, could only be formed by a united and devoted people, and that even

upon foreign soil. Such being the case they resolved to forego the comforts of home, and to brave the hardships incident to distant colonial life, in order to inaugurate a form of government that should be the admiration of the world, and diffuse its blessings upon countless millions. That was a noble resolve, a resolve that has converted a gloomy wilderness into a fruitful field, and rendered immortal such consecrated places as Plymouth, Lexington, Bunker Hill and Yorktown, and brought into being one of the most intelligent and powerful nations. And the spirit of the Puritans did not expend itself upon the limited territory a few miles around the point upon which they first set foot upon American soil, but accompanied with a strong Saxon energy it has lived on, cumulative in its power, till it has permeated to a greater or less extent, nearly all the free states of this Union. In its progress it has levelled mountains, filled up valleys, turned the current of rivers, and covered arid wastes with flourishing towns and cities. The history of New-England is, in the main, but the record of the workings of that spirit which animated the breasts of such men as Robinson, Carver, Davenport and Brewster, men whose hearts were overflowing with love to God and good will to men. The general outline of this history is familiar to almost every school boy, and it is found in nearly all our standard works upon this subject; but there are incidents of a local nature that escape the observation of the general historian, and such as are full of interest, especially to those living in the places, where such incidents have occurred. An examination of the surface of this little spot of earth called Troy, although settled at a comparatively recent period, shows unmistakable evidences of the existence of a race of men, that have long since gone to that bourn, from which no traveller returns. And as we gaze upon those excavations which abound in different parts of the town, and which once,

no doubt, constituted cellars of residences which echoed with the busy footsteps of those within whose breasts "the smiles of joy and the tears of woe alternate triumphed," as we look down into those neglected wells that once yielded the sparkling element to slake the thirst of the weary laborer, now only a retreat for the lizard and serpent; and as the eye runs along those old thoroughfares, now overgrown with bushes and almost obliterated, but where nearly a century ago might have been seen the panting steed, moving slowly along beneath the ponderous load of perhaps a husband and wife, how forcibly are we reminded of the changeableness of all earthly things. It is in vain to attempt to give a connected and accurate history of any locality, a long series of years after the events to be recorded have taken place, and especially is this the case when no authentic records have been kept from actual observation.

This is emphatically true of Troy, the early settlement of which was effected beyond the recollection of living men; and the records are either entirely wanting, or at best exceedingly meagre, so that in penning the following pages, we have been obliged, too often, to rely upon uncertain tradition. In this sketch it has been necessary to go back some years previous to the existence of Troy as an incorporated town; consequently we have been obliged to encroach somewhat, upon the history of those towns, at the expense of whose territory Troy sprang into being.

In the year 1620, a corporation composed of forty "nobles, knights, and gentlemen," was instituted in England and called "The council established at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling and governing of New-England in America." To this company was granted by King James I. all the territory between the 40th and 48th degree of north latitude, and extending through the main land from sea to sea.

In 1622, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, two of the most active members of this council, obtained from their associates a grant of the territory extending from the Merrimack to the Sagadahock and back to the great lakes and river of Canada—the St. Lawrence. In the spring of the following year, two small companies of emigrants were sent over, and settlements commenced on the Piscataqua, one at its mouth, called Little Harbor, the other higher up the river, at Cochecho, afterwards called Dover. For some years these settlements progressed but slowly, and but very little worthy of notice is recorded of them. In May, 1629, Rev. John Wheelwright and others of the Massachusetts Bay colony purchased of the Indians all the country between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua. In the month of November of the same year, Mason alone obtained a new grant from the Council of Plymouth of this very same territory which, from a county in England in which he had formerly resided, he called New-Hampshire. Hence quarrels frequently arose about this territory, one party claiming it by virtue of a grant from a foreign monarch who held it by the right of discovery, the other by purchase of the original owners and occupants. It was thought that New-Hampshire, being a mountainous region, must abound in the precious metals; and this was one reason, why Mason was so untiring in his efforts, to hasten the settlement of his newly acquired possession. He was hoping to realize a princely fortune; but after years of toil and the expenditure of large sums of money, his death, (which occurred in 1635,) put an end to all his projects. “After this his widow and executrix sent over an agent to manage her interests at the Portsmouth plantation; but finding the expenses far exceeding the income, he abandoned the whole and gave up the improvements to the tenants.”

The first heir named in Mason's will died in infancy;

and Robert Tufton, grandson of Captain John Mason, succeeded to the inheritance. But as the family had always been attached to the royal cause, no favors were to be expected during the protectorate of Cromwell. But no sooner was Charles II. restored to the throne than Tufton, who now took the surname of Mason, petitioned the crown for redress. The king referred the matter to his attorney general who decided that Mason had a legal title to New-Hampshire. For several years the country had been divided among numerous proprietors, and the various settlements had been governed separately by agents of the different proprietors, or by magistrates elected by the people. But in 1641, the people of New-Hampshire placed themselves under the protection of Massachusetts, in which situation they remained till 1680, when by a royal commission, New-Hampshire was separated from Massachusetts, and made a royal province. The new government was to consist of a president and council, to be appointed by the king, and a house of representatives to be chosen by the people. Early in the following year Mason came from England, empowered by the king to take a seat in the council. He soon endeavored to compel the people to take leases of him, but his claims being resisted, both by the people and officers of the government, he left the council and returned to England. After this Mason made several unsuccessful attempts to compel the inhabitants to take their leases of him, and even commenced suits against several prominent men for holding lands and selling timber, and although judgement was obtained against the defendants, Mason could find no purchaser of the lands, so they were permitted to enjoy them as before. In 1688, Mason died, leaving two sons, John and Robert, heirs to the claim. They soon sold their claim for seven hundred and fifty pounds to Samuel Allen, of London, who in attempting to enforce it, met with no better success

than his predecessors. After the death of Allen his son renewed the suit; but the court rendered a verdict against him, and he too died without realizing his anticipations.

“After the sale of the Province of New-Hampshire to Allen by John and Robert Mason, they returned to America. John died childless, but Robert married and had issue, of which was John Tufton Mason. He had hopes of invalidating the claim of Allen on account of some informality attending the purchase, but died at Havana in 1718, leaving two sons, John Tufton Mason and Thomas Tufton Mason. The title to New-Hampshire was supposed to be in their children. Accordingly the eldest coming of age about the time of the controversy about the lines, the politicians of Massachusetts brought him forward to lay claim to his inheritance of New-Hampshire. Mr. Thomlinson, then the agent of New-Hampshire, being informed of the nature of these transactions, entered into negotiation with Mason which resulted in a promise that he would release his interest to the assembly of New-Hampshire, upon the payment of one thousand pounds New-England currency. In 1744, the subject was laid before the Assembly by Governor Wentworth, but being engaged in what were considered weightier matters but little attention was paid to it. Here the subject rested for some two years, when the assembly thinking it would be for their interests to ratify the agreement made by Thomlinson, appointed a committee to complete the purchase with Mason. But they were too late, for on the same day, the 30th day of January, 1746, Mason sold his interest to a company consisting of twelve gentlemen, to wit: Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, John Moffat, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, Jr. and Joshua Pierce, Esqrs.; Nathaniel Meserve, George Jaffrey, Jr. and John Wentworth, Jr., gentlemen, all of Portsmouth; Thomas Wallingford, of

Somersworth, in said Province, Esq.; and Thomas Packer, of Greenland, in the Province aforesaid, Esq. Thus Mason's claim, instead of being purchased by the Assembly as would doubtless have been for the interest of the Province, passed into the hands of private individuals to the no small regret of the people."* The grantees of Mason aware of the prejudices against them took measures for conciliating the public mind. They relinquished all claim except to the unoccupied portions of the territory, a course which was highly satisfactory to the people; and thus terminated the Masonic controversy, which for twenty-five years, had disturbed the peace of the Province. At this time the western boundary of New-Hampshire was held to extend as far as the Connecticut, and several townships had already been granted upon that river; but the territory in the vicinity of the Monadnock, being still uninhabited except by wandering parties of Indians, was included in the claim of Mason's proprietors. But they soon found purchasers for the whole of this territory, and it was accordingly divided into townships, to each of which was given the common name of Monadnock, but distinguished by different numbers. These townships were granted to different parties on the condition that they fulfilled certain stipulations. Monadnock No. V. (now Marlboro') and Monadnock No. IV. (now Fitzwilliam) were granted on similar conditions, the former April 29, 1751, to Timothy Dwight and 61 others, the latter January 15, 1752, to Roland Cotton and 41 others. Both charters were forfeited, by the non-fulfilment of the conditions, but, at a later period, these townships were re-granted and measures taken to carry forward the settlement. Monadnock No. V. was re-granted "the 20th day of May, in the 25th year of his Majesty's reign, Annoque Domini 1752," to the following gentlemen, to wit: "James

*History of Manchester,—C. E. Potter, Esq.

Morrison Jr., Archibald Dunlap, Robert Clark, James Lyons, Robert Allen, Andrew Armer, Halbert Morrison, David Morrison, Samuel Morrison, John Morrison, Thomas Morrison, William Gilmer, Samuel Allison, Samuel Allison, Jr., James Willson, Jr., John Willson, Robert Willson, Thomas Willson, Samuel Willson, Samuel Steel, James Moore, John Warson, John Cochran, Isaac Cochran, Thomas Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Hugh Montgomery, Henry Neal, John Moore, Robert Moore, Samuel Mitchell, Thomas McClary, three shares each, and to James Willson, Sen., one share." This grant comprised by estimation twenty thousand acres, and the following are the terms, conditions and limitations, that is to say: "That within Nine Months from this Date there be One hundred & Twenty three fifty acre Lotts Lay'd out as Near the middle the Township In the best part of the Upland as Conveniency Will admit & Drawn for, and that the Remainder of the Township be Divided into One hundred and Twenty three shares, not Exceeding two Lotts to a Share, In such Quantity as the Grantees agree upon Each Lott & Drawn for within two Years from this Date. That three of the aforesaid Shares be Granted and appropriated free of all Charge, One for the first settled minister, One for the Ministry, & One for the School there forever; One Lott for Each said Share to be Laid out Near the Middle of the Town & Lotts Coupled to them, so as to make them Equal with the Best. That Twenty more of said Shares be Reserved for the Grantors, their heirs and assigns forever and acquitted from all Duty & Charge, until Improved by the Owner or Owners or Some holding under them Respectively. That the Owners of the Other Rights make settlement at their own Expense in the following manner, viz: all the Lotts to be Lay'd out at the Grantees Expense. That all the Lotts in said Town be subject to have all Neces-

sary Roads Lay'd out thro' them as there shall be Occasion free from Charge for the Land. That at or Before the Last Day of December 1754, there be three acres Clered, Enclosed and fitted for mowing or Tillage on thirty of the aforementioned Grantees Shares, viz: on one Share of Each of the aforementioned Grantees, Excepting Hugh Montgomery, James Moore and Samuel Steel & from thence annually one acre more in Like Manner for five Years, and that Each of the Grantees have a house built on Some One Lott in said Township of a Room sixteen feet Square at the Least Besides the Chimney Way with a Chimney & Cellar fit for Comfortable Dwelling therein in Six Years from the Date hereof and some Person Inhabiting and Resident In Each house and To Continue Inhabitancy there for four years then Next Coming; and that within the Term of twelve Years from this Date there be Seventeen Lotts more, viz: One of the Rights of James Morrison, Robert Clark, James Lyons, Robert Allen, Andrew Armer, Halbert Morrison, David Morrison, Samuel Morrison, John Morrison, Thomas Morrison, William Gilmore, John Gilmore, Samuel Allison, James Willson, John Willson, Robert Willson, James Willson Junr. have in Like manner five acres of Land Cler'd, Enclosed and fitted as aforesaid, over and above what they are to Do as aforesaid, and Each a house in manner aforesaid, and some Person Inhabiting therein, and Continuing Inhabitancy for three years afterwards there. That a Convenient Meeting house be Built In said Township within ten Years from this Date, and finished as near the Center of the Township as Conveniency will admit of, to be determined by a Major vote of the Grantors & Grantees, & Ten acres of Land Reserved there for Public Use.

That the aforesaid Grantees or their assigns Grant and assess any Sum or Sums of money as they shall think Necessary, for Carrying forward & Compleating

the settlement aforesaid, & any of the Grantees, Exclusive of the three Public Lotts aforesaid, who shall neglect for the Space of three months Next after such assessment shall be granted and made to pay the same So much of such Delinquents Rights Respectively Shall and may be sold as will pay the Tax and all the Charges arising thereon by a Committee of the Grantees appointed for that Purpose. That all White pine Trees, fit for masting his majesty's Royal Navy, be and hereby are Granted to his majesty, his heirs & Successors forever. And in Case any of the Grantees shall neglect & refuse to Perform any of the Articles aforementioned by him Respectively to be Done, he shall forfeit his Share & Right in said Township and Every part & parcel thereof to those of the Grantees who are not delinquent in the Conditions on their part Respectively to be done, and it shall & may be Lawful for them, or any person by their authority to Enter into & upon Such Delinquent's Right, and him or them Utterly to amove, Oust and Expel for the use of them their heirs & assigns; Provided they settle or Cause to be settled Such Delinquent's Right, within the term of one Year at the furthest from the Period that is by this Grant Stipulated as the Condition thereof, and fully Comply with the Conditions such Delinquent ought to have Done within One year from the time after the Respective Periods thereof, and in case the said Grantees fulfilling their parts as aforesaid, shall Neglect fulfilling as aforesaid of any Delinquent Owner, nor he himself Perform it, that then such Share or Shares be forfeit, Revert & Belong to the Grantors, their heirs & assigns and to be wholly at their Disposal, alway Provided there be no Indian Wars in any of the Terms Limited as aforesaid, for Doing the Duty Conditioned in this Grant to be Done, & in Case that should happen, the same time to be allowed after such Impediment shall be Removed.

Lastly the Grantors Do hereby Promise to said Grantees their heirs & assigns to Defend thro' the Law To King & Council, if Need be, one action that shall & may be Bro't against them or any Nnnumber of them by any Person or Persons whatsoever Claiming the said Land or any Part thereof, by any other Title than that of th. said Grantors, or that by which they hold and Derive theirs from, Provided the said Grantors are avouched In to defend the same and in Case on final Tryal the same shall be Recovered over against the Grantors, the said Grantees shall Recover Nothing over against the Grantors for the said Lands, Improvements or Expenses in Bringing forward the Settlement."

Whether an effort was immediately made by the grantees, to bring forward the settlement of the township does not now appear; but certain it is that the French and Indian war which broke out soon after caused a suspension of whatever effort had been commenced. And before the close of that war the grantees transferred their interest in the township to the following gentlemen, viz:

DAVID CHURCH,	JONATHAN BLANCHARD,
WILLIAM EAGER,	ADDONIAH HOW,
RICHARD TOZER,	ELEAZER HOW,
CHARLES BIGLO,	NOAH CHURCH,
JACOB FELTON,	ISAAC McALLESTER,
ABRAHAM HOW, Jr.	SILAS WHEELER,
WILLIAM BARKER,	JOSEPH BIGLO,
JONATHAN GREEN,	DANIEL HARRINGTON,
JONATHAN BOND,	JOHN WOODS,
JOHN TAYLOR,	STEPHEN HOW,
WILLIAM BADCOW,	JESSE RICE,
SILAS GATES,	MANING SAWIN.
EBENEZER DEXTER,	DANIEL GOODENOW,
BENJAMIN HOW,	EBENEZER JOSLIN.

The first meeting of these proprietors of which there is any record, was held at the house of Abraham Williams, Esq., "Inholder in Marlboro, in the county of

Middlesex," on the 10th day of December, 1761, and the following is copied from the records of that meeting:

"1st Made choice of Noah Church, Moderator.

2d Ebenezer Dexter, Proprietors' Clerk.

3d Jesse Rice, Proprietors' Treasurer.

4th Noah Church,
Jacob Felton, } Assessors.
Ebenezer Dexter, }

5th Stephen How, Proprietors' Collector.

Then the Proprietors voted to adjourn this meeting, to the 30th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, to meet again at the house of John Warren, Inholder in Marlboro', in order to act upon the remainder of the articles mentioned in the notification aforesaid.

Attest, NOAH CHURCH, Moderator.

April 30th 1762. At a meeting held at the house of John Warren, Inholder in Marlboro' by adjournment; voted to allot out the whole of said township in one hundred acre lotts. Voted to allot out the whole on or before the 20th day of June next.

Voted that Dr. Bond, Capt. Joseph Biglo, Mr. Daniel Harrington & Lieut. Silas Gates be a committee by themselves, and proper persons to be employed by them, to lay out the above said tract of land into 100 acre lotts, and return a plan thereof to the proprietors, at their next meeting, the expense to be paid by this propriety.

Voted to raise 5 dollars on each proprietor's right to be converted to the proprietors' use.

Voted to adjourn this meeting to the 30th day of June next, to meet again at the house of Capt. Bezalel Eager, Inholder in Westboro' to hear the report of the committee & to draw the lotts.

Attest, NOAH CHURCH, Moderator.

WESTBOROUGH, June 30th 1762.

At a meeting held at Capt. Bezalel Eager's in Westborough by adjournment, Heard the report of the committee, and were not ready for drawing the lotts, by reason of the whole of the above said tract of land not being allotted out. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the second Wednesday of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to meet again at the house of Col. Williams, Inholder in Marlborough.

Attest NOAH CHURCH, Moderator.

Marlborough, October 13, 1762.

At a meeting held at Col. Williams, by adjournment, voted that Dr. Bond, Daniel Harrington, Capt. Rice, Capt. Joseph Biglo & Noah Church be a committee to couple the lotts in order for drawing.

Attest, NOAH CHURCH, Moderator."

At the next meeting, held at the house of Abraham Williams of Marlboro', the lots were drawn, and each proprietor had a particular part of the township assigned to him. But who were all the proprietors of that portion of the territory which now comes within the limits of Troy, does not readily appear, but it is known that among the number were William Barker, Jacob Felton, Silas Wheeler and Daniel Harrington.

Monadnock No. IV. was re-granted early in 1765 to the following gentlemen, viz:

SAMPSON STODDARD,
BENJAMIN EDWARDS,
JACOB TREADWELL, Jr.,
MATTHEW THORNTON,
NATHANIEL TREADWELL,
THOMAS SPAULDING,
NATHANIEL BROOKS,
DANIEL MILLEN,
JONATHAN LOVEWELL,
JOHN HONEY,
JOHN STEVENS,
JOHN WOODS,

WILLIAM EARL TREADWELL,
PAUL MARCH,
CHARLES TREADWELL,
EDMUND GROUARD,
JONATHAN BLANCHARD,
SAMPSON STODDARD, Jr.,
ABEL LAWRENCE,
JAMES REED,
BENJAMIN BELLOWES,
GEORGE LIBBEY,
JONATHAN WILLSON,
JEREMIAH LIBBEY.

The Charter being lost the writer has no means of knowing, precisely, what the conditions of the grant were, but from some allusions to them in existing records, it is evident that they did not differ materially from those of the grant of Monadnock No. V. It is not now known when or where the first meeting of the proprietors was held, or when the township was surveyed and divided into lots; but the preliminary arrangements were made at an early period after the reception of the charter, and the lots drawn according to the common custom. And the following will show the proprietors of that part of the township, now within the limits of Troy, as settled by the draught, with the number and range of the lot of each:

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	Range.	No.	Range.	No.	Range.	No.	Range.	No.	Range.	No.
SAMPSON STODDARD,	5	21	6	21	7	18	8	18	9	20
" "	10	20	6	22	7	19	8	20	9	21
" "	10	21	6	23	7	20	8	22	12	16
" "	10	22	11	17	7	21	8	23	12	19
" "	10	23	11	21	7	22			12	22
" "			11	22						
HEIRS OF J. LIBBEY,	4	21								
MATTHEW THORNTON,	4	22	5	23						
ABEL LAWRENCE,	4	23	12	18	11	20				
JOHN MOFFAT,	5	22								
JOHN WOODS,	7	23								
JONATHAN ODIORNE,	8	19	10	19						
JONATHAN WILLSON,	8	21								
JOHN STEVENS,	9	18								
JAMES REED,	9	19	12	21						
DANIEL MILLEN,	9	22	9	23						
NOAH EMERY,	10	17								
THOMLINSON & MASON,	10	18	11	18						
CHARLES TREADWELL,	11	16								
RICHARD WIBIRD,	11	19								
PEINE & MOORE,	11	23	12	23						
NATHANIEL TREADWELL,	12	17								
PAUL & MARCH,	12	20								

The first meeting of the grantees of which a record exists, after the lots had been drawn, was held at the

house of Thomas Harwood in Dunstable, on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1765.

At this meeting "Sampson Stoddard, Esq. was unanimously chosen Moderator.

2d. Chose Sampson Stoddard, Jr., Clerk for the Grantees.

3d. Then the following method for Calling Meetings for the future was agreed upon, & voted that upon application of the Owners of Ten Original Shares made in Writing to the Clerk (for the time being) Inserting therein the several matters and things Desired to be acted upon, he shall and is hereby authorized and Impowered to call such Meeting or Meetings, Posting up Proper Notifications, at some place in Dunstable in New-Hampshire, and at some public place in Chelmsford at Least fourteen Days Before hand & all meetings so posted up & held accordingly shall be Good & Valid.

Then this Meeting was Dismissed.

Attest, SAMPSON STODDARD, Mod'r."

The next meeting was held at the house of Capt, Oliver Barron in Chelmsford, on Monday, the 19th day of August 1765, and the following is from the records of that meeting: "Whereas the Grantees are Injoynd by Grant of said Township to Build fifty houses and make them Comfortable habitations, on said Tract of Land, such shares to build as the Grantees shall Determine, & also to have Twelve acres of Land cleared and fitted for Tillage, Pasturing and Mowing, & to add an acre more annually (till an incorporation) on Each share, subject to the Duty of Settlement:

Therefore voted that the said settlements be Done and Performed by the following Grantees & in the Proportion hereafter Declared, Namely, Col. Stoddard Eighteen, Edmund Grauard two, Jacob Treadwell Jr. one,

Jonathan Lovewell one, Benjamin Bellows two, Matthew Thornton three, Nathaniel Brooks one, Thomas Spaulding one, John Honey one, Nathaniel Treadwell one, Abel Lawrence three, Paul March one, Sampson Stoddard Jr. one, James Reed four, heirs of George Libbey one, Charles Treadwell one, John Stevens one, Daniel Millen one, Jonathan Blanchard one, Jonathan Willson two, John Woods one, Benjamin Edwards one & the heirs of Jeremiah Libbey one by Building & Clearing in such Way & Manner as to fulfil the Grant.

* * * * *

And whereas the speedy settlement of said Township Depends much upon having a Good saw-mill Built there as soon as may be, Voted that in Consideration of Col. Stoddard's Conveying to Mr. Daniel Millen two Lots of Land there, having a mill place on em, for Encouragement of his Undertaking the arduous Task of Building and keeping a saw mill in Repair, to be fit to go within fourteen months, that said Stoddard be Intitled to Draw out of the Treasury Twenty pounds, Lawful money, & that sum be in full for the said Two Lots of Land. * *

Voted that Messrs. Daniel Millen, James Reed & Benjamin Bigelow be a Committee, or the Major Part of them to Mark, Lay out and Clear all Necessary Roads in said Township, Rendering their account to acceptance, until the Proprietors order the Contrary. Then this meeting was dismissed.

Attest, SAMPSON STODDARD, Moderator."

It will be perceived as we proceed with the history of the settlement of these townships, or that part of them which comes within the present limits of Troy, that but few of the grantees became actual settlers in either of them. A majority of them were men who lived either in the easterly part of New-Hampshire or in Massachusetts, and probably never intended to establish their res-

idence upon land here, of which they obtained a grant. They doubtless expected to realize an adequate return for their outlay, and they appear to have well understood what would most enhance the value of their possessions. They sought to make them comfortable and agreeable homes, and as these could not become such without the influence of religious institutions, they took, at a very early period, the initiatory steps towards supporting a permanent christian ministry. But as there may be an occasion for alluding to this matter again, we will leave it for the present, and proceed to speak of some of the early settlers.

CHAPTER II.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY SETTLERS FROM 1764 TO 1768.

IT is impossible, in the absence of authentic history, to fix with much accuracy the date of the first settlement of these townships. But according to the best information we have, both were settled the same year. Monadnock No. IV. was first settled by James Reed, John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow and others; and the first settlement in Monadnock No. V. was made by Isaac McAlister, William Barker, Abel Woodward, Benjamin Tucker and Daniel Goodenough. But only one of these individuals settled within the limits of what is now Troy. William Barker, a native of Westborough, Massachusetts, came to Monadnock No. V. as is supposed sometime in the year 1761, and selected a location* with the view of making it his future residence. He made but little stop, but the following year he returned, bringing with him provisions sufficient to last him for a limited time, and commenced a small clearing, but neither in this nor the following year, did he make but little impression upon the hitherto unbroken wilderness. In 1764, he again returned, and spent several weeks, during which time he enlarged his clearing, constructed a log-house, and made the necessary arrangements for removing his family. Early in the fall he made prepara-

*This was the lot now owned by Joel Holt.

tions for his final departure from Westborough, taking with him a supply of domestic utensils and stores of provisions, with his wife and five children he set out on his journey with an ox team. The roads being in a poor condition their progress was necessarily slow, but they easily reached Winchendon, from which place there was no road, and they had to follow the direction of marked trees; and with their load and method of travelling, this part of their journey was extremely difficult, but after much toil and many slight accidents, they arrived at their new home the 17th day of Sept., 1764, being says the record "the first family that moved into Monadnock No. V." During the first year he was dependent for the most of his provisions, upon the neighboring towns; consequently he had to make several journeys to Northfield and Westborough to obtain the requisite supplies; but after that, his lands being tolerably productive, he was obliged to obtain but little from those towns except groceries, and these being expensive luxuries, were used with strict regard to economy. For the first few years, he must have felt some of the privations incident to a pioneer life; but he may have been one of those individuals, to whom solitude imparts her most delightful charms. Be this as it may, we have no evidence that he was not contented with his lot, and that he did not take as much comfort with his family in his quiet retreat, as he could have taken, amidst the busy scenes of a populous town. For one year or more, this was the only family in the westerly part of the township, their nearest neighbors McAlister, Woodward, Tucker and Goode-nough with their little families, being at a distance of from three to four miles; so that the influence of society beyond the limits of the domestic circle could have been but little felt. In 1770, after a road had been built by his residence, he opened a public house which he kept some eight or ten years. This was the first public house

in the township. His sign was an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, upon the end of which was the picture of a heart.

But in 1765, a small beginning was made towards a settlement in the easterly part of the township. This year Silas Fife, a young man from Bolton, Mass. came to Monadnock No. V. and purchased a lot of land including the most of the farm now owned by Dea. Abel Baker. Here he constructed a rude hut, or perhaps more truly a cave, near the entrance of which over a temporary fire he cooked his scanty supply of food, while within, upon a couch of gathered boughs, the livelong night he slept, gun in hand, ready at a moment's warning to send bruin howling from his presence. Young Fife appears to have possessed a sort of Boon-like spirit to which the wild region of his choice was well adapted. Being an experienced marksman and fond of the chase, the abundance of game in the vicinity of the mountain afforded him ample scope for the exercise of his sporting propensities. And as his supply of bread was exceedingly limited, he was obliged to depend upon his favorite amusement for his daily sustenance; and whenever he felt the pangs of hunger the sharp crack of his musket was pretty certain to bring him relief. For several summers he toiled on mostly alone, clearing his ground and bringing it into a state of cultivation; and in the mean time he constructed a more commodious cabin, and then thinking like many others, that he had experienced fully his share of the sweets of single blessedness, he married a young lady by the name of Holton, from his native town, and took her to his wilderness home. Mrs. Fife was probably but little accustomed to the rude life she had here chosen to live; consequently it is no wonder that in her first effort to bake pies on pewter plates in a stone oven, she should look in shortly after and find her plates a liquid mass running about in dif-

ferent directions. But a few such lessons probably served to correct her judgment, and led her to avoid such perplexing casualties.

In 1767, a large number of individuals came to these townships,—Monadnock No. IV. and Monadnock No. V.,—purchased land, and made preparations for taking up their abode here. The following year no less than eleven individuals and some of them with their families, settled on territory now included in Troy. Among these may be mentioned:

THOMAS TOLMAN,	CALEB WINCH,
PHINEAS FARRAR,	JONATHAN SHAW,
RICHARD ROBERTS,	JONAH HARRINGTON,
JAMES BREWER,	DAVID WHEELER,
JOHN FARRAR,	JOSEPH TIFFANY,
AND EZEKIEL MIXER.	

Thomas Tolman came from Dorchester, Mass. and was the son of Henry* and Mary Tolman whose ancestors came from England, and were among the first settlers of that town. He purchased a large tract of land, in the north-westerly part of Monadnock No. IV. most probably of Sampson Stoddard,† who was the proprietor of the most of the land in this part of the township. He moved with his family into a log-house, which he had previously built, on land now owned by Elisha H. Tolman, and the marks of the cellar and the well may still be seen in the south-east corner of the field in front of Mr. Tolman's house. After clearing a few acres of

*Henry Tolman was born at Dorchester, Feb. 23, 1709, and was the only son of Henry Tolman who was the son of John Tolman; and John was the son of Thomas Tolman who came over with an organized church from Dorchester, in England, and landed on Nantucket beach and made their way across the bay to Dorchester shore, in Indian canoes, where they arrived June 17, 1630, and commenced a settlement, and called it Dorchester, after the place they had left in England.

†Since writing the above the compiler has found a copy of the original deed which was from the heirs of Stoddard.

ground he commenced building a grist-mill which he completed near the close of the year 1769. This mill stood near the factory now occupied by Thomas Goodall; and a few years later he built a saw-mill on the same stream about where the highway now is, and a few feet only from the grist-mill. After he had got his saw-mill in operation, and he had had time to prepare his lumber and make the necessary arrangements, he built a new and more commodious house which, as we shall hereafter see, was opened to the public as a tavern. This was the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Haskell, and is the oldest house now standing in the town. A few years since it underwent extensive repairs; and its position was changed, as it formerly stood farther back, with the end towards the Common. Mr. Tolman was an active, athletic man, and capable of prosecuting great plans, and, in the forest which then covered the ground now occupied by the village, he cut with his own hands the first tree that ever bowed to the woodman's axe; he built the first house, and was himself the first settler. And he lived to see settled around him many neighbors, whose society he appreciated, and to whom he ever exhibited himself as an upright man and faithful friend.

Phineas Farrar was a descendant of Jacob Farrar who immigrated to this country in 1658, and settled in Lancaster, Mass. He was the 6th generation, and the eldest son of Josiah and Hannah Farrar and born at Sudbury, August 20, 1747. In 1768, he came to Monadnock No. V. purchased several lots of land, and built a small house near the spot where Jonas Bemis's house now stands. And either in the same, or early in the following year he married Lovina Warren of Marlborough, Mass., and immediately removed to his new home, where he addressed himself to the work of converting a dense forest into a productive farm. In 1773 or '74, he went to Newfane, Vermont, where he resided about two

years, at the expiration of which time, he returned to Monadnock, and purchased a lot of land, comprising the most of the farm now owned by Elisha H. Tolman, and built a house near the turn in the road a little west of Mr. Tolman's house. Here he lived till 1778, when he sold this place to Duncan Cameron, as will hereafter be noticed, and returned to the location he first purchased. Here he built a new and more capacious house, and was soon joined by his venerable father and mother from Sudbury, who came to spend the remainder of their days with their son. He obtained possession of nearly all the land now comprising the farms owned by Joseph M. Forristall, Farwell Cobb and Gregory Lawrence, and monuments of his industry may still be seen in many parts of this territory.

Richard Roberts was a man of whose early life the writer can obtain no information. The first knowledge we have of him was in 1768, when he came to Monadnock and purchased the land and built a house where Hamilton Parker now lives. About the same time one Thompson settled on land now owned by Edmund Bemis, but he soon sold his interest there to Daniel Goodenough and removed to Keene. Goodenough became involved in debt and was soon obliged to sell; and Roberts considering it a desirable location for a tavern, was anxious to obtain possession of it, but he could only do this by selling the farm he then owned. Consequently he sold this to Reuben Ward, an acquaintance of his, and then bought Goodenough's place and opened a public house which he kept through the time of the Revolutionary war. Col. Roberts was a person of ordinary height, but very corpulent, and had a ruddy countenance, and what he lacked in education, he made up, in part at least, in an untiring energy.

James Brewer came from East Sudbury, now Wayland, Mass. and built a log-house a short distance below

where Abel Garfield now lives, to which he removed his family in 1768 or '69. His time like that of the other settlers was principally employed in clearing and tilling the ground, for it was from this source that he obtained his daily bread. He possessed naturally a strong mind which was considerably improved by education; and in his intercourse with his fellow men he was upright and affable, and readily secured their confidence and esteem; consequently he was often promoted to stations of honor and responsibility. In that early period there was no school in the neighborhood, and he took delight in teaching the children, who would gather around him to have him "set them copies and give them sums." At the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain he enlisted in the patriot cause, and became an efficient officer in a company of men raised in this vicinity, and marched to the siege of Boston.

John Farrar was a native of Framingham, Mass., where he spent a large proportion of his life. Oct. 13, 1740, he married Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Swift of that place, by whom he had four children. His wife died in 1749, and the following year he married Deborah Winch, by whom he had nine children. Major Farrar was an active man, and appears to have possessed more than an ordinary mind. He was ten years Selectman of Framingham, and eight years town Treasurer, and held other important offices. About the year 1768, he came to Monadnock No. IV., bought the land and built a house near the present residence of Alvah S. Clark. Previous to this time two of his children had died, and several had married and settled in different places; but with the remainder of his family he removed to Monadnock, as is supposed, in 1768 or '69. A few years later his son, William, removed hither into a house which he had previously built, a little south-east of his father's, where he died May 4, 1837.

The first account we have of Caleb Winch is of his settlement in 1768, on the place now owned by Levi Whittemore. He came from Framingham, the former residence of many of the early settlers in this county, and built a log-house near the spot upon which Mr. Whittemore's house now stands. He was an intelligent and useful citizen, and took a deep interest in all those enterprises which had for their object the improvement of his fellowmen. In nearly all the public business of the town, he acted a conspicuous part, thus showing the estimation in which he was held, by those who had the best means of knowing his real merits. Although not blessed with a liberal education, he appears to have possessed talents of a high order, and he has certainly left conspicuous "foot-prints upon the sands of time."

Of the early life or place of residence of Jonathan Shaw, or Jonah Harrington we can give no account. The former built a house on what is now called the Hunt Hill, a little west of George Farrar's, on an old road which formerly commenced near the foot of the hill this side of Joseph Alexander's, and terminated in the present travelled road a little west of Timothy Fife's. The latter was the first settler on the farm now owned by Lemuel Brown. It is quite probable that he was the son of Daniel Harrington, one of the grantees of the township, and he might have come in possession of his land by his honored father. Be that as it might, he owned the most of the land extending eastward from the road by his house, to lots owned by Silas Fife and Richard Roberts. Both Shaw and Harrington lived on their respective places, some ten or fifteen years, and then removed to Vermont, Harrington selling his place to Daniel Cutting as will hereafter be mentioned.

David Wheeler came from Marlborough, Mass. and purchased the land comprising the farms now owned by Daniel Buttrick, Amasa Fuller, Artemas Bemis, Asa

and Luther Bemis and George Lovering. The low ground in the vicinity of Mr. Buttrick's house was at that time covered with a heavy growth of ash trees; and from these trees young Wheeler split out the timber, with which he built quite a substantial house, on a small swell of ground a little south of Mr. Buttrick's barn. Some of the timber of which this house was built may still be seen in Mr. Buttrick's barn. Here he lived alone four or five years, then married a Miss Hoar, the daughter of a man by that name who had just removed into the neighborhood. From what we can learn of Mr. Wheeler, we should judge that he was an honest, hard-working man, and a good farmer; and that he was highly esteemed is fully attested by the numerous offices which he held within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

Of Joseph Tiffany and Ezekiel Mixer we can say but little as there is but little recorded of them, and there are none living who remember anything more than traditionary reports of them. Tiffany came from Attleborough, Mass. and settled on the place now owned by Abel Garfield where he lived till 1772, then sold his lot with its improvements to Moses Kenney and farther than this we cannot trace him. Mixer* made the first improvements on the farm† now owned by Daniel Farrar. He built a small house on the west side of the road a few rods north of Mr. Farrar's barn. Here he lived till 1775, and in the mean time he cleared quite a quantity of land near the road, (or more properly path) and brought it into a condition for yielding considerable of a supply of the indispensables of life. But as we shall have an occasion to allude to him again in a different connection we will leave him here for the present.

*The son of John Mixer of Framingham.

†He purchased his lot of Ebenezer Tiffany of Attleborough.

CHAPTER III.

THE EARLY SETTLERS CONTINUED, FROM 1768 TO 1780.

FROM this time to 1780, a period of twelve years, but very few immigrated to these townships, owing without doubt to the controversey with Great Britain, and the unsettled affairs of the country, the people thinking more of throwing off the British yoke and establishing their independence, than of seeking for themselves homes in the wilderness. Nevertheless the population gradually increased, and the following, it is believed, were the most of the immigrants who settled here during the period under consideration:

BENJAMIN TOLMAN,
JACOB NEWELL,
MOSES KENNEY,
HENRY MORSE,
DANIEL LAWRENCE,
DANIEL CUTTING,
JOSEPH CUTTING,
REUBEN WARD,
ICHABOD SHAW,
PETER STARKEY,
JONATHAN LAWRENCE,

JOSHUA HARRINGTON,
DUNCAN CAMERON,
JOHN BRUCE,
THOMAS CLARK,
AGABUS BISHOP.
ABNER HASKELL,
JOSEPH FORRISTALL,
JOHN GODDING,
ALEXANDER PARKMAN,
JOSEPH NURSE,
DANIEL FARRAR.

Benjamin Tolman, a brother of Thomas, before mentioned, was probably born in Dorchester, but resided some years in Attleborough, from which place he removed to Monadnock No. IV. about the year 1770, and built a log-house on the farm recently owned by Levi

Daggett. He married Hepzibeth, daughter of Jacob Newell, and resided here till 1780, when he removed to a new house which he had built on the north side of the road 75 or 100 rods west of Timothy Fife's. A brush fence now occupies the place of the cellar, and the old well may still be seen beneath a large stone in the wall by the side of the road. At the time he commenced on the Daggett farm there was no road in that part of the township, so that he had to clear and make one for himself, and this he did without following the direction of stake and stone, set with exquisite care by a court's committee, and if it was not in every respect what is required by fast men at the present day, we have no knowledge that it was ever complained of, or that the town had to pay damages for injury to horse or carriage. It was considered in keeping with all other conveniences of life, in the day when men seemed to understand the true import of "getting their living in the sweat of the brow," and before many of that class of animals, properly denominated drones, had found their way into this region, to thrive upon the product of honest industry. Mr. Tolman appears to have possessed no very strong attachment to any particular locality, for in 1790, we find him selling his last place of residence to one Sweetland, and removing to the lot composing the farm now owned by his son Stephen, where he built another log-house, and commenced anew to clear the land. Here, with the exception of one short interval, he spent the remainder of his days.

Jacob Newell* was the second settler in what is now the village. He came from Attleborough in 1769 or '70, and purchased, most probably of William Barker, the land comprising the farms now owned by William Harris, William Whitcomb, Stilman Newell, Bemis and

*He was the son of Jacob Newell who settled in Attleborough in 1715.

Clark and Stephen Wheeler; and he also obtained possession of another lot, or a part of a lot, embracing what is now occupied by that part of the village, north of the line between the two townships. He built a log-house, near the spot now occupied by the residence of Calvin Bemis, where he lived several years and cleared the most of the land in the vicinity of his dwelling. And in the mean time he purchased of Thomas Tolman an interest in the new grist-mill, how large an interest we are unable to learn, but very likely, one fourth part, as we find a deed of such a part from Jacob Newell to Joshua Harrington, and dated the "27th day of May, 1776, and in the 16th year of the reign of George the 3d." A few years later he sold his house* with several acres of land to Ebenezer Tolman and built another house on the lot comprising the farm now owned by William Whitcomb, and here he resided the most of the time till the close of his life.

Moses Kenney came from Marlborough, Mass. about the year 1772, and purchased the farm then owned by Joseph Tiffany, where he resided till 1778, and then sold to Moses Cutting and moved to Vermont. His residence here was so short, and he had so little to do with public affairs, that his name seldom appears upon the records, and we know nothing of him after he left the township.

Henry Morse came from Charlestown, Mass. in the year 1773, and settled in Swanzey, on a lot† of land which has since been severed from that township and joined to Troy, and is known as the Jonathan Clark farm. We are informed that he had been an inn-keeper some time before he came to Swanzey; and undoubtedly

*The log-house at this time had been displaced by a framed one.

†He bought his lot of one Jonathan Willard; the deed was dated 1766, but it was not acknowledged till 1773.

selected his location with the view of engaging in his favorite occupation. And for the time the selection was regarded as very judicious, for it was on the main thoroughfare from Swanzev to Boston, and as there was no public house in the vicinity, with proper management he must necessarily do a lucrative business. And the result for a few years, showed the wisdom of his calculations; and the house first built, being found too small to accommodate his increased business, in 1778, was displaced by one larger and more commodious, and the same that now stands on the farm. Mr. Morse kept the house till the time of his death in 1786.

Daniel Lawrence was a native of Weston, Mass. where he passed his minority with his parents on a farm. In 1773, he married Elizabeth Graves of Sudbury, and the following year leaving his wife in Weston he came to Monadnock No. V. and purchased of Jonah Harrington lot No. 5, in the 6th range, which included the most of the farm now owned by his son John. He built a log-house near the site of the present buildings, and doubtless intended to remove there with his family the following year; but the Revolutionary war breaking out, he changed his plans and entered the army. Arriving at Cambridge about the middle of June, he was among the number detached from the main army to fortify Bunker Hill, and he fought under Prescott in that memorable battle. At the expiration of eight months he received an honorable discharge, returned to Weston, and made preparations for removing to the place he had selected for his future residence. In the spring of 1776, after a toilsome journey* with his wife and one child he took possession of his log-house. He cleared the most of the land composing that farm, and erected a part of the present buildings; but from the fact that his name seldom

*He came as did the most of the other settlers, with an ox team.

appears upon the records of the town, we infer that he had but little to do with public business; but we are informed that he was an industrious farmer, and, at the time of his death which occurred in 1832, was possessed of considerable property.

Daniel Cutting came from Framingham and settled in Monadnock No. V. sometime in the year 1773, but we have not learned in what part of the township. In 1779, he purchased the farm then owned by Jonah Harrington, and built a saw-mill where Capt. Silsby's peg-mill now stands. He resided here about sixteen years, the most of his time being divided between his farm and mill; and possessing more than an ordinary business capacity, it is said that he managed both to good advantage. Judging from traditionary reports and from what little is recorded of him, we should suppose him to have been a man of considerable energy and public spirit, and deserving the confidence of his fellow-men. He took an active part in the business transactions of the town, and it appears that his services were very acceptable to the people. But having been called to experience severe affliction in the loss of his wife, and his family circle being broken up, in 1795, he removed back Framingham.

Joseph Cutting, brother of the preceding, came here in 1775. And we should suppose from the manner in which he left Framingham that he had no idea of devoting his life to the service of his country, and that he possessed but little of the spirit of the Revolution. On receiving intelligence that he had been drafted to enter the army, he fled from his native town, and, after wandering about *incognito* for some time, directed his steps towards Monadnock. When he had advanced so far as to be relieved from the fear of being recognized, he pursued a more open course, and, on one occasion observing a group of men in the distance, he ventured among them

to learn the subject of their deliberations. But what was his surprise to see posted upon the walls of a building a large bill offering \$20 reward for the arrest of Joseph Cutting. His self possession did not however desert him, but he simply remarked that as he was nearly destitute of money he would like to capture the fugitive and obtain the proffered reward. As he did not excite suspicion he was permitted to pursue his journey, and he soon reached the place of his destination, where he felt that he was beyond the reach of his pursuers. He let himself to the settlers as he had opportunity and soon accumulated a little property, and built a house on the lot now owned by William Whitcomb, and a few rods west of the present buildings. After the war he emerged from his retreat, engaged himself to a young lady in Bolton, and the time was set for the marriage. Phineas Farrar was employed to move them up, and it being mid-winter and excellent sleighing, he easily reached Bolton, but the marriage ceremony was not to come off till the next day; and being detained longer than he anticipated Mr. Farrar decided to visit his kindred at Sudbury. That night commenced one of the most remarkable snow storms of which we have any account in New-England. The roads became impassible and remained so for weeks, and Mr. Farrar had to leave his team and come home on snow-shoes; and it was not till April that he was able to release the bride and bridegroom from their snow-bound position. Mr. Cutting lived in the house he first built a short time, then purchased the lot comprising the farm now owned by Jotham H. Holt, and built a house on a swell of land about 30 rods west of the house now standing on the farm. In 1795, he built the house in which Mr. Holt now lives, and resided there till his death in 1823.

Moses Cutting, another brother, came here at an early period, but the precise date we have not been able to

fix, although it must have been prior to the year 1775. In 1778, he purchased of Moses Kenney the Abel Garfield farm as before mentioned, and moved there with his family. After living there about twelve years, he sold that farm to John Colburn of Lincoln, and bought the lot since known as the Samuel Farrar farm, and built the house now owned by Lovell Rugg. He lived here in his usual quiet way, seldom taking any part in public affairs, but his time was mostly improved in cultivating his farm, although he is said to have possessed great mechanical ingenuity, and could make almost any thing that had ever been accomplished by human skill. He died in 1834, and, being a member of the order of Masons, was buried with Masonic honors.

Reuben Ward came here in 1774, and purchased the farm then owned by Richard Roberts, as before noticed. It is said that he came from Marlborough, Mass. and that both he and his wife inherited a large property from their ancestors, so that he had ample means for paying for his farm, and for making any desirable additions or improvements. He bought the most of the land lying between the Ward brook—as it was afterwards called—and the lot* owned by Daniel Lawrence, also the land composing the farm now owned by Henry A. Porter, and a part of the farm since owned by Daniel Cutting, Jr. His whole attention was given to the management of his farm, and every thing about him was conducted with strict regard to economy; and it is said that he had but little to do with his neighbors, would seldom borrow or lend, but would contrive to satisfy all his wants from his own resources. His plans were laid after mature deliberation, and he was usually successful in carrying them out, and at the time of his death which

* We have since learned that the Ward farm extended some distance west of the brook and included land now owned by E. J. Spaulding, A. Starkey and Charles Carpenter.

occurred about the year 1795, he was considered the most wealthy man in Marlboro'.

Ichabod Shaw, brother of Jonathan before mentioned, came to Monadnock in 1774, and bought the lot comprising the farm now owned by George Farrar and A. B. Harrington. His history, like that of most of the settlers at that time, is involved in much obscurity. We learn that the first clearing on that farm was the result of his labor, and that he built a small house near the site of the present buildings. Here he resided with his family till 1797, when he sold his farm to — Kenney and moved to Vermont.

Peter Starkey was a grand-son of Andrew, who settled in Attleborough in 1708. Andrew had three sons, John, Andrew and Thomas, and it is supposed that Peter descended from the latter, whether so or not, he was born in Attleborough in 1754, and spent the most of the early part of his life in that town. Early in 1776, with his wife and four younger brothers, John, Benjamin, Enoch and Joseph, he came to Monadnock No. V. and purchased of Joseph Tiffany a lot of land upon which he built a house not far from where Abel Garfield now lives. He resided there until 1787, when he exchanged locations with John Wright, who had a few years before purchased the farm upon which Benjamin Tolman first settled. This has long been known as the Starkey farm, and the most of the improvements upon it, including all the present buildings, were the result of his industry. He lived here until his death which occurred in Feb., 1821. John Starkey, Peter's brother, married Mary Godding. Benjamin was never married but he lived with his brother Joseph, who married a Morse and settled in Richmond, on the farm recently owned by Luke Harris. Enoch settled in what is now called the "Crocker pasture," not far from where Luther Whittemore now lives, but the only relic of the residence now

to be seen is an excavation once constituting the cellar.

Jonathan Lawrence came to Marlboro',* in 1777, and bought of his brother Daniel, the lot constituting the farm now owned by his grandson, Joseph E. Lawrence. He married a Miss Moore of Sudbury, and lived several years in a log-house near where the present house now stands. After he had cleared a considerable part of his land, and brought it into a cultivated state, he built a more convenient house, and the same that now stands upon the premises. As we cannot find his name in the record of any public meeting, we suppose he was strictly a private man, and never took part in the business of public assemblies.

Joshua Harrington was a native of Framingham, where he spent his early life. In 1776, he married Elizabeth Brigham of Shrewsbury, and came to Fitzwilliam† and lived, a few years, in the house with Thomas Tolman. About the same time he bought the saw-mill, and a part or the whole of the grist-mill built by Mr. Tolman, and one or the other of these claimed and received the most of his time and attention. In a few years, however, the saw-mill was converted to other purposes, but the grist-mill was kept in operation by him or one of his sons till 1834, when the location was sold to Luke Harris and the mill was removed. In 1787, he bought of Thomas Tolman 53 acres of land, which included the most of the farm now owned by his son Elijah, as well as the most of the building lots in that part of the village east of Nurse and Wheeler's mill-pond. He then built the house now constituting the low part of that owned by the aforesaid Elijah Harrington, and in this he resided till the time of his death, Sept. 20, 1834.

*Marlboro' was incorporated Dec. 13, 1776.

†We find that Mr. Harrington made his first purchase in Monadnock No. V. and it consisted of lot No. 6 in the 6th range and the deed was dated 1774.

He is represented as being a very industrious man, a good citizen, about the medium height, but quite corpulent, and towards the close of life he was so infirm that he could perform but little labor.

Duncan Cameron was by birth a Scotchman, but in early life he enlisted in the British army, and, at the commencement of hostilities with the colonies in America, was sent to this country and attached to that division of the British army commanded by the unfortunate Gen. Burgoyne. In 1777, he accompanied the expedition of that officer from Quebec to the Hudson, and took an active part in the battles of Bennington and Stillwater, and was among the number surrendered to General Gates on the 19th of October. This closed his military career; but instead of returning to England he chose to remain in this country and share the fortunes of the people whose liberties he had been hired to crush. The next year he came to Fitzwilliam, purchased the land upon which Phineas Farrar had made some improvements, and commenced in earnest the business of farming. And we have reason to suppose that he was quite as successful as a farmer, as he had been as a soldier. Of Mrs. Cameron we have but little positive information. That she was living with him soon after he made his purchase in Fitzwilliam there is no doubt, but whether she was a native of this country or of foreign birth cannot now be known. They resided here till about the year 1798, when they removed to Vermont. After they left the town, the house in which they had resided remained vacant a few years, and was then set on fire and consumed.

John Bruce was born in Sudbury where, after passing his minority, he married a Mary Joslin and resided till about the year 1775, when with his wife and eight children he came to Fitzwilliam, and settled on the premises which had been before occupied by Mixer, to whom al-

lusion has already been made. He lived here till 1782, when in felling trees he was accidentally struck by a limb and killed. Some of his children, as will hereafter be seen, became worthy citizens of the town.

Thomas Clark came from Wrentham, Mass. in 1779, and purchased of Thomas Tolman a lot of land situated in a valley in the north-west part of Fitzwilliam, or what is now the south-west part of Troy. He built a log-house near the brook which passes through the valley, married and at once took possession of his rudely constructed dwelling. In some respects this was a little different from the most of the log-houses at that time. Instead of a stone fire-place and chimney at one side, or in one corner of the room, there was simply a stone fire-place in the centre, without a chimney or any thing else to conduct away the smoke, but this was allowed to escape through an opening for that purpose in the roof. His time was mostly employed in clearing and cultivating the land, but his income from this source not being sufficient for his support, he improved such fragments of time as could be spared from his farm, in the manufacture of wooden ware, such as mortars, spoons, plates, bowls and trays; and these he carried away and exchanged for articles of food and clothing. Being prospered in most of his undertakings he soon acquired the means for building a more convenient house, and of living in more comfortable circumstances. He died in 1818, quite advanced in years; and few men have left a better example, or been more generally beloved.

Agabus Bishop is said to have come from Wrentham, Rhode Island, but we have no certain knowledge of him till 1778, when he purchased of Thomas Tolman the lot of land a little west of that upon which Benjamin Tolman first settled. Here he commenced, as did nearly all the first settlers, by clearing and building a log-house. And when he moved his family he came in a

very unusual manner. Instead of coming with an ox team as had nearly all who preceded him, he came with a horse and wagon; and for some years this was the only horse in that part of the township. An animal so rare was in great demand, and it probably carried to the mill the most of the grain raised in that neighborhood for some years. Mr. Bishop built a framed house about the same time that his neighbor Clark built his, and in this he resided till his death which took place about the year 1798.

Abner Haskell was a native of Harvard, Mass., but came to Fitzwilliam in 1778, purchased the lot of land and built a log-house near where Howard T. Clark now lives. The log-house stood four or five rods south-east of the site of the present house. Mrs. Haskell was a sister of Reuben Ward. In a few years Mr. Haskell built a more commodious house* and other buildings to correspond, and after raising up two sons and as many daughters, he died quite advanced in years, and his son Joseph, succeeded to his inheritance.


Joseph Forristall was born in 1758, at Holliston, Mass., where he spent his early years on a farm. At the commencement of the war with England he entered the army, and was stationed at Ticonderoga, but at the expiration of three month he received his discharge and returned to Holliston. In 1778, he married Hannah Millen who was born in 1764. Soon after their marriage his father-in-law, Millen, came to Fitzwilliam and bought 120 acres of land, and gave his son-in-law a deed of one-half of it, with the understanding that he should pay for the other half, whenever he should acquire the means. This land was situated in what is now the south part of Troy, and includes the farm now owned by John Kelley. In the fall of the same year Mr. Forristall and

* This house was burned in 1830, and his grandson William, built the present house.

his father-in-law came here, made a small clearing, put up the frame of a house and boarded the outside, and made such an arrangement as enabled him (Forristall) to remove here with his wife early the next spring, and they resided in the house as first built till fall before laying the floor. Having been reared in comfortable circumstances, the rude manner of life to which they were here subjected was doubtless somewhat trying to their sensibilities, but possessing strength, courage and energy, they soon smoothed the roughness of their lot and made themselves a comfortable home. A neat and commodious house took the place of the dingy hut, and fields of grain that of the "deep tangled wild wood." By industry and economy they soon acquired a competence, and—as we shall see when we come to speak of the descendants of the first settlers—they brought up a large family of children, and lived to an advanced age. Mr. Forristall built two houses on that farm; the first being the small house already mentioned, and which was occupied till 1809, when he built the house now on the premises. Few men with equal means have accomplished more than did Mr. Forristall. True, he did not amass great wealth, as have many who have been engaged in the mercantile business, but every dollar he possessed was the result of honest industry. He rendered to the world an equivalent for all his demands; fraud and speculation had no place in his code of life. Such a man does not live in vain; though he make no noise or ostentatious display, yet he is sure to make his mark both upon the world of matter and of mind. Mr. Forristall died April 12, 1848. Mrs. Forristall died May 2, 1849.

The Godding family about the year 1779, removed from Attleborough, Mass. to Fitzwilliam, N. H. and settled on land now constituting the farm recently owned by Albert Pratt. The family at that time consisted of

nine persons—the mother, the widow of John Godding, and eight children—four sons and four daughters. John was the oldest of the sons, he purchased the farm and moved his mother and the rest of the family. The oldest child was a daughter and was twice married; her first husband's name was John Starkey; her second, Jacob Newell, who has already been mentioned. She and both her husbands lived and died in what is now Troy. Another daughter married Bethuel Bishop and removed to Shrewsbury, Vermont, where they died. The third married Isaac Jackson, who built a house on land now owned by Amos Knowlton, and is known by the name of the "Samuel Farrar hill pasture." They lived there several years and then moved to Wallingford, Vermont, where they died. The fourth married Jesse Bishop, and they settled near the corner of the road north of Thomas Clark's. Asa, the youngest child, never married, he died at an early age. William, the next youngest, went while a single man to Burke, Vt., where he resided till his death which was several years since. John before mentioned, married Polly Robbins of Warwick, Mass. and lived on the farm he first purchased till the year 1795, when he sold and purchased another lot, lying about one-fourth of a mile south-east from the house now owned by Franklin Woodward. There he built a house and resided some fourteen years; he then moved to Wallingford, Vt., where he remained between twenty and thirty years, and from there he removed to the western part of New-York, where some of his children still reside. Timothy in 1790, married Ruth Robbins, sister of his brother John's wife, and lived with his brother, on the farm first purchased, until it was sold, as already stated. He then purchased the farm and built the house now owned by Amos Knowlton, where he lived until 1850. He then moved to Winchendon and lived with his son Alvah, until his



death which occurred March 7, 1856. Mrs. Godding died November 7, 1854. Mr. Godding lived in Troy over 70 years and few men have left a better impression upon the minds of the people.

Alexander Parkman is another of the many individuals of whose early life the writer can obtain no information. He was by trade a clothier, and must have settled as early as 1777 or '78 on the plat of ground a little east of Mr. Carpenter's saw-mill, and now owned by Col. Wright. His house stood near an apple tree which may be distinctly seen from the road; and he had a fulling-mill a short distance below the saw-mill. He worked here at his trade several years, and it being a time when families manufactured their own cloth, he found a plenty of the material to occupy his time in the usual season for dressing. A share of the public business was also entrusted to his care. He was town clerk of Marlboro' in 1784 and '85 and occupied other important positions; and there is nothing upon the record to show that he did not discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the people. In 1788, he made arrangements for removing to Cherry Valley, N. Y. and employed William Tenney, Sen., who with an ox team conveyed his family and goods as far as Bennington, where they were overtaken by a severe storm and obliged to halt. Finding it impossible at that time to proceed farther with his load, Mr. Tenney commenced his retreat, leaving Mr. Parkman to find other means of conveyance, whenever the travelling should be sufficiently favorable. Mr. Parkman had several sons, one of whom went, while young, to Boston, engaged in the mercantile business, and soon acquired a large fortune.

In 1779, the Nurse family, consisting of the father, Joseph Nurse, and mother, four sons and two daughters, came from Hopkinton Mass. and settled on the land now owned by Mrs. Amadon. They lived in the house, a part

of which is now standing there until 1794, when Mr. Nurse and his son Ebenezer, built the house farther south. and now owned by Daniel Starkey. Jonathan, the oldest child, lived with his parents a few years after they came to Fitzwilliam, and then moved to Ohio. Hannah, the oldest daughter, married Colmon Sanders, but it is not now remembered where they settled. Joseph went while a single man to Dumister, where he afterwards married and settled. William married Lydia, daughter of John Bruce, and settled on the farm now occupied by Lorenzo Dexter, but after residing there a few years he removed to Warwick. Prudence married a Moseman and settled in Newfane, Vermont. Ebenezer married Priscilla Poor of Royalston, Mass. and settled on the home farm with his parents. Reuben, the youngest child, married Jerusha Bruce and settled with his brother Ebenezer, who was to share with him the farm after the decease of their parents. But after residing there about five years, he sold his interest in the farm to David White and removed to Pelham. Mrs. Nurse, the mother, died in 1783, but the father lived until 1808, when he died at the advanced age of 94.

Daniel Farrar was born in Lincoln, Mass., March 25, 1755. He was a descendant of Jacob Farrar who has been already mentioned as immigrating to this country in 1658. He was the son of Daniel Farrar, 2d, who was the second son of Daniel Farrar who was a grandson of Jacob. Whereas, Phinehas Farrar (who has before been mentioned) descended from the eldest son of Daniel Farrar. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he had just arrived at manhood, and was among the first to take up arms in defence of the liberties of his country. He was one of the minute men at Concord, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, where a musket ball clipped a lock of his whiskers, and took an active part in the various operations of the army in the

vicinity of Boston. His term of enlistment, however, soon expired, when he retired from the army, married a daughter of John Bruce of Sudbury, and settled in Lincoln, where he resided until 1779, when he purchased of Samuel Curtis of Marlborough, Mass. a lot of land in Marlboro', N. H., which lot constitutes the most of the farm recently owned by the late Daniel Cutting. The deed was dated January 15, 1779. Early in the following spring he built a log-house a few rods west of the site of the school house in district No. 3, to this he removed his family and devoted his time to the clearing and cultivating of his land. Occasionally he would improve a day in assisting his father Bruce, who was at the same time clearing a part of his land, and it so happened that he was with him at the time he was killed in the manner before mentioned. In 1783, he removed to the Bruce farm, and the following year, he sold the lot first purchased to his brother George, who had already lived with him there about one year. To the improvement of the farm upon which he now resided he devoted the most of his energies, and, possessing a strong constitution, and great powers of endurance, he could perform more labor than usually falls to the lot of most men.

CHAPTER IV.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THOSE FROM THIS TOWN WHO TOOK PART IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

As we have passed over a large proportion of that period distinguished for the Revolutionary war, it is proper that we should pause a moment, and see how the inhabitants of what is now this town stood affected in reference to that contest. At the time the awful clarion of war first sounded upon the fields of Lexington, there could not have been more than twenty-five male inhabitants, over 21 years of age, within the limits of Troy capable of bearing arms. And when we consider that the most of these were heads of families, and that they had just settled upon a portion of the wild land of the State, we can see if they had been ever so much inclined to have exchanged the field for the camp, they could only have done this, at the expense of bringing upon their families almost unendurable suffering. Hence the small number of enlistments should not be attributed to a want of patriotism, or to indifference in respect to the great interests of the country, for it would be difficult to find men more ardently attached to liberty, and to the leading measures of the whigs of that day, than were the most of the first settlers of this town. But there are no stronger claims, of an earthly nature, upon man's services than those of the family. Next to these stand those of the country. Justice and humanity forbid that

the former should be sacrificed to the latter. But in most instances in which it was possible to make such an arrangement as to protect the family from extreme suffering, the opportunity was gladly improved, and the father laid aside the implements of husbandry, and hurried to the assistance of his countrymen, who were struggling amidst scenes of conflict and blood. And the following are the names of those who are known to have entered the American army from the limits of this town:

BENJAMIN TOLMAN,	JAMES BREWER,
JACOB NEWELL, JR.,	CALEB WINCH,
EZEKIEL MIXER,	JOHN FARRAR, JR.,
PEARSON NEWELL,	PETER STARKEY.

Mr. Tolman led the way, and has the honor of taking an active part in the battle which opened the bloody drama. On receiving information of a threatened invasion, he seized his musket and marched directly for the scene of war. On his way he was joined by others on a like expedition, and they arrived at Lexington just in season to dispute the progress of the British forces. He joined the patriots in pursuit of the enemy on the retreat from Lexington, pouring upon him a galling fire, until they arrived at Charlestown Common, when they reluctantly gave over the pursuit. And in the battle of Bunker Hill which followed he was in the thickest of the fight, where in the hand to hand conflict his gun* was wrenched from him by a British soldier; but he stood his ground defending himself as best he could with the weapons nature had furnished him, until his commander seeing his condition quickly brought him another musket, with which he continued the fight until ordered to retreat.† He was in the army about two and a

* Mr. Tolman was paid by the State for other losses in the battle of Bunker Hill, as follows: "For shoes, 1s.; for stockings, 2s.; for trousers, 2s. 6d.; for shirts, 5s.; for sundries, 2s.

† This is related on the authority of his grandson Elisha H. Tolman. .

half years, and was on duty at various stations; but the last battle in which he was engaged was that of Bennington, where he passed through one of the most trying scenes in his military career. His companion in arms, one who had been for months his most intimate friend, received his death wound while fighting by his side, and he was compelled to bear him from the field and close his dying eyes. Mr. Tolman's term of service* having expired, Sept. 25, 1777, he retired from the army and resumed his labors on the farm.

Jacob Newell, Jr., was the eldest son of the Jacob Newell of whom some account has been given. Effort has been made to ascertain the time when he first entered the army but without avail. It is quite probable, however, that he was one of the company enlisted in this vicinity by Capt. James Reed of Fitzwilliam, who on the 26th of April, 1775, was commissioned as a Colonel by the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts with "beating orders." There is no tradition in the family of his having been in the battle of Bunker Hill, but he joined the expedition that was fitted out against Canada and was stationed several months at Ticonderoga. He was under St. Clair in his retreat to Fort Edward, and from thence he accompanied the main body of the army to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. And it is evident from many of his anecdotes which are now remembered, that he was in the two battles of Stillwater, and that he witnessed the surrender of the British army under Burgoyne. It is said that he was in the army five years, but as no records have been kept by the family, it is difficult to trace his military operations after the year 1777.

Ezekiel Mixer has been mentioned as being among the first to break the gloom of the wilderness, and to open a spot for human habitation within what are now

* His compensation was £4 10s. per month.

the limits of Troy. He was also among the first to strike for liberty and the suppression of British rule in America. No sooner did he learn of the threatening attitude of the British than, in company with his friend Mr. Tolman, he hastened to Lexington, and both there, and at Bunker Hill, he fought by his side, and exhibited a bravery known only among those who are fighting for their lives and homes. He served by the side of his friend, in the same company over two years, sharing with him his pleasures and suffering; and it is no wonder that they formed an ardent attachment. But the time was hastening when the ties that united them were to be severed forever. In the summer of 1777. Gen. Burgoyne at the head of a large army advanced from the North by way of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, with the view of coöperating with General Clinton, who at this time held possession of New-York, in cutting off communication between the New-England and the Southern or Middle States. But he had scarcely reached the valley of the Hudson, when finding his stores of provision failing, he dispatched Col. Baum with a large body of Indians, Hessians and Tories to seize a quantity of provisions which the Americans had collected at Bennington. Intelligence of this expedition soon reached the vigilant Stark who prepared to give the enemy an unwelcomed reception. On the 14th of August the British were rapidly advancing upon Bennington, but finding the Americans preparing for battle, they halted and intrenched themselves upon the borders of the town. The 15th, it rained in torrents and neither party was disposed to commence an engagement. But on the morning of the 16th the storm had passed, and the sun shone brightly upon the distant hills, and Stark determined to attack the enemy in his intrenchments. With his keen eye he scanned the ground, formed his plans, and assigned to each subordinate officer a particular part in the

bold and daring enterprise. Seldom has an officer exhibited more self-possession, greater sagacity or formed his plans with better judgment, than did the American commander on this momentous occasion. The troops having been drawn out ready for the attack, Gen. Stark addressed them in this laconic speech: "There's the enemy, boys; we must flog them or Molly Stark sleeps a widow this night." "Forward, men—march." "The order was executed by his men, and they rushed on with a hurrah for the breast-work, behind which were the tories, and where was the most desperate resistance. Our men rushed to the breast-work to the very muzzles of the guns, many of them scaled it, while others went round to join the flanking parties who had driven the Germans from their intrenchments, and all joined in a hand to hand encounter with the tories, with bayonets and clubbed muskets."* In this desperate struggle Mixer, who had exhibited his accustomed bravery was observed to fall, and his friend carried him from the field to a rude shelter, where it was found that a musket ball had penetrated his body near the navel. The wound of course was mortal, but he lingered in great agony the most of that night, but towards morning expired; and Mr. Tolman was left to convey the melancholy intelligence to his distant relatives.

Pearson Newell was the second son of Jacob, and joined the army at Cambridge in May, 1775. The tradition in the family is that he was not a volunteer, but was drafted soon after his brother enlisted. Whether so or not he was attached to Capt. Jonathan Whitcomb's company and fought under this officer in the battle of Bunker Hill, where it appears by the returns† that he sustained the loss of his gun, powder-horn and cartridge-box, for which he was afterwards allowed by the State

* History of Manchester—C. E. Potter, Esq.

† See Army Rolls in the office of the Secretary of the State.

£2 14s. Shortly after this he was joined to a small detachment under the command of Lieut. Elijah Clay, but on the 11th of September following he was ordered with others to report himself again to Capt. Whitcomb, but sudden death prevented his complying with the order.

From the record of the acts of the first settlers of the town it would seem that in every enterprise, calling for exhibition of pure patriotism, disinterested benevolence and the characteristics of a good citizen, no name stands out more conspicuous than that of James Brewer. As an aged man he is remembered by a few of the older inhabitants of the town, and the records of Marlborough and Fitzwilliam fully attest to the value of his public services as a citizen, but it is to be regretted that so little is known of him as a military man. He was in the army about three years, during which time he must not only have witnessed, but participated in many scenes, an account of which would have been exceedingly interesting had it been handed down to us. The battle of Lexington, while it foreshadowed the most fearful results, and spread consternation among the weak and timid, only served to rouse the patriots to the highest pitch of indignation. Expresses were sent to every town, and the cry of "to arms," resounded from hill and valley. At that time Capt. Mann, one of the most devoted patriots of Keene, prepared to organize a company* of volunteers,

*THE FOLLOWING WAS CAPT. MANN'S MUSTER ROLL:

"WILLIAM PARKER,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
JOHN BUXTON,
JOHN ADAMS,
JOHN THOMAS,
REUBEN WORSLEY,
JOHN FLOAN,
AMOS COLBURN,
THOMAS TARBALL,
SAMUEL SCRIPTURE,
ELIJAH AVERY,
JEREMIAH HOLT,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
ISAAC FLAGG,
SAMUEL ABBOTT,

JOHN FISH,
DANIEL COLLINS,
SIMEON HILDRETH,
JOSEPH HODGMAN,
EBENEZER CARLTON,
GEORGE WOOLSON,
JONATHAN ROBINS,
ISAAC BARRETT,
ZACCHAEUS HODGMAN,
JOSEPH BLOOD,
EBENEZER BLOOD,
Lieut. JAMES BREWER,
Capt. BENJAMIN MANN,
JOHN GILSON."

Army Roll, Secretary's Office.

and in a short time, at the head of a respectable body of soldiers, he took up his line of march for the scene of war. Of this company James Brewer was chosen 1st Lieutenant, and Capt. Mann being advanced in years and in feeble health, was able to be on duty but a small proportion of the time, consequently in his absence the command devolved upon Lieut. Brewer. This company arrived at Charlestown in the afternoon of the 17th of June, a few minutes only after the termination of the bloody encounter on Bunker Hill,* so that it missed the pleasure of reaping for itself golden laurels on that eventful day. But Lieut. Brewer was not the man to be idle. He had enlisted in his country's cause and his best energies were devoted to her service. He was attached to the New-Hampshire Brigade under Gen. Sullivan and was posted on Winter Hill through the most of the summer of 1775. After the arrival of Washington on the 2d of July, Brewer was employed in various movements planned by that illustrious man, and he remained in the vicinity of Boston till some time after its evacuation by the British in March, 1776. After this he was stationed some months at Ticonderoga, and there is some probability that he was in the battle of Stillwater, but the writer can obtain no certain knowledge of his military career, after the retreat of the army under St. Clair, from the North.

Caleb Winch was one of the first in this vicinity to

*This is stated on the authority of Capt. Asa Brewer of Fitzwilliam, who has frequently heard his grandfather relate the circumstances. But there would seem to be some mistake about this statement, inasmuch as we find from the returns in the office of the Secretary of the State, that Lieut. James Brewer was paid by the State for the loss of one pair of shoes sustained by him in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June £2 12s. Capt. Mann was paid for the loss of a gun in the same action £11 5s. The probability is that this company was engaged late in the action.

respond to his country's call. But unfortunately the memory of most of his labors, in defence of American liberty, has perished with the generation of which he was a worthy unit. He enlisted as a volunteer, for three months only, the circumstances of his family not permitting him to serve a longer term. He was in the battle of Lexington, and was one of the unwelcomed attendants upon the British in their inglorious retreat to Boston. It is supposed that he was in the same company, some part of the time at least, with Mr. Tolman, as their names are frequently coupled in the traditions respecting them. But we cannot learn that he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the contrary, it seems more probable that at that time he was stationed at some important outpost.

John Farrar, Jr., son of John Farrar of whom some account has been given, entered the army near the commencement of the war. He and two younger brothers, Joseph and William, were members of Capt. Nixon's company of Minute Men, in 1775; but we cannot learn whether his brothers entered the army from Fitzwilliam, or from Framingham, the place of their birth. It is generally believed, however, by those who have the best means of judging, that Samuel did not take up his residence in Fitzwilliam till after the close of the war, and that Joseph never resided here. It is said that John possessed a peculiar combination of mental qualities. In addition to a large share of common sense, he had ready wit, a keen perception of the ludicrous, and none better enjoyed a good joke. These characteristics together with his great mirthfulness rendered him a particular favorite of the soldiers; and whenever they wished to carry out any particular plot, requiring the agency of a rogue, he was just the man, for his great shrewdness was a pretty sure guaranty of success. And it would not be surprising, if at that period of life, he would

sometimes gratify his love of fun at the expense of moral principle. The good lady, on seeing her best goose chasing the young soldier, who to appearance was vainly striving to escape from the fierce attacks of his enraged antagonist, was quite ready to assure him that the fowl was very harmless, and would soon give over the pursuit, but it being continued till distance obscured the view, she came to the conclusion that an evil spirit had unfortunately taken possession of the brute. But had she seen the line, to which were attached the hook and bait which the unsuspecting animal had swallowed, and was thereby involuntarily pursuing the fugitive, she would doubtless have been impressed with the fact that evil spirits, sometimes at least, assume the human form. And could she have looked a little farther and seen the rude soldiers exulting over their ill-gotten repast, she might have been filled with the greatest indignation, unless peradventure her love of country was paramount to all things else, and she consoled herself with the consciousness of having contributed a mite to the patriot cause. Mr. Farrar resided in Fitzwilliam some years after the war, but eventually moved to South Hadley where he died March 20, 1809.

Peter Starkey was in the army but a few weeks. He was drafted just before the battle of Bennington, and it is said that he took an active part in that sanguinary conflict. Soon after this, for some reason, he obtained his discharge and returned home.

"Toryism had become so rife in the colonies in the early part of 1776, that Congress took measures to disarm all persons who were notoriously disaffected to the cause of America. Accordingly in March 1776, they passed a resolution upon the subject. This was enclosed to all the colonies. In this State the Committee of Safety had the resolutions printed in a Circular, and sent to every town in the State. The Circular was as follows:

“COLONY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, &C.:
COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

April 12, 1776.

To the Selectmen of Monadnock No. five: In order to carry the underwritten RESOLVE of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all Males above twenty-one years of age, (lunatics, idiots and negroes excepted,) to sign the DECLARATION on this paper, and when so done, to make return thereof together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.”

“IN CONGRESS, MARCH 14th, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United States *immediately* to cause all persons to be *disarmed* within their respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of AMERICA, or who have not associated and refused to associate to defend by ARMS, the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleet and Armies.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.”

“In consequence of the above Resolution of the Continental CONGRESS, and to show our determination in joining our American brethren, in defending the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the UNITED COLONIES:

We the *Subscribers*, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes. with ARMS, oppose the

hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American COLONIES."

This was signed by the following persons, and duly returned by the Selectmen:

"BENJAMIN TUCKER,
JONATHAN FROST,
THOMAS RIGGS,
ABIJAH TUCKER,
ELIPHALET STONE,
BENONI ROBBINS,
PHINEHAS PAUL,
*SILAS FIFE,
ABEL WOODARD,
BENJAMIN GOODENOW,
BERODICK WEBBER,
SAMUEL BISHOP,
JOHN McCRIE,
DANIEL COLLINS,
*JOSEPH CUTTING,
JAMES LEWIS,
JOSEPH COLLINS,
JAMES FIELD,

ISAAC McALLESTER,

TIMOTHY BIEMIES,
EBENEZER HIXSON,
JOHN TOZER,
STEPHEN WOODARD,
MOSES TUCKER,
OLIVER WRIGHT,

*DAVID WHEELER,
JOHN FELTON,
RICHARD TOZER,
DANIEL EMERSON,
DANIEL GOODENOW,
THADDEAS HASTINGS,
*REUBEN WARD,
ELNATHAN NEWTON,
*JONAH HARRINGTON,
WILLIAM ADARAS,
JEDEDIAH TAYNTOR,
WILLIAM TENNEY,
*RICHARD ROBBARDS,
EBENEZER READS,
*JAMES BREWER,
SOLOMON WOODWARD,
JAMES FLOOD,
DAIRD DUPER,

^{HIS}
ABRAHAM & BROOKS,
^{MARK.}

JONATHAN GOODENOW,
*DANIEL CUTTING,
DANIEL THURSTON,
*JACOB NEWELL,
ROBERT CONVERSE,
*THEODORE MANN."

"MONADNOCK No. FIVE July ye 9th 1776.

In obedience to the within Riten we have ofered the same to all our inhabitants and they have all sined excepting those whose names are heare under Riten:

*WILLIAM BARKER,
RICHARD ATWELL,
*JONATHAN SHAW,

*IOABARD SHAW,
*DANIEL LAWRENCE.

BENJAMIN TUCKER, } Selectmen of
THOMAS RIGGS, } Monadnock
ELIPHALET STONE, } No. five."

All those marked thus (*) lived on territory now included in Troy. A similar circular was sent to the town of Fitzwilliam, but the return, if ever made, has been lost. The following extracts have been taken from the army rolls and other papers now in the office of the Secretary of State:

“Account of the Bounties & supplies paid by several towns to soldiers in the years 1777, 1778 1779, which sums were deducted from the soldiers’ depreciation Jan. 7, 1780:

FITZWILLIAM.

Amos Boynton,	£21	16s.	10d.
Zadock Dodge,	18	12	
John Dodge,	14	17	7
Peter Burpee,	10	16	2
Peter Burpee, Jr.,	10	16	2
	£76	18s.	9d.

July 16, 1782, gave a certificate to James Reed per order from the Select Men.

MARLBOROUGH.

Adino Goodenough,	£14	19s.
Calvin Goodenough,	14	19
Frederick Freeman,	6	1
	£35	19s.

Nov. 1, 1785, gave a certificate to Dep. Secretary Pearson.

Establishment of the American Army May 27, 1770.

FITZWILLIAM.

Stephen Richardson Mustered	Feb. 23, 1781
John Farrar	“ April 3, 1781
Daniel Gould, Jr.	“ Feb. 23, 1781
James Foster	“ Feb. 23, 1781
Stephen White	“ Feb. 27, 1781
Rufus Patrick	“ July 15, 1782

Nov. 7th, 1785, gave a certificate to Samuel Kendall.

(Signed) SAMUEL KENDALL.

MARLBOROUGH.

Ebenezer Goodenough, 1781, Mar. 21

Shem Kentfield, April 15

Received an order for forty pounds.

*ALEXANDER PARKMAN.

FITZWILLIAM.

John Barker never joined.

Jo. Fassett deserted 1780

Stephen Richardson, Feb. 23, 1781

John Farrar, April 3, 1781

Stephen White, Feb. 27, 1781

Daniel Gould, Junr., Feb. 23, 1781

James Foster, Feb. 23, 1781

Rufus Patrick, July 15, 1782

Mustered by B. ELLIS.

MARLBOROUGH.

Calvin Goodenow absent July 7, 1777, discharged.

Timothy Rogers, no return.

Jacob Whitten, no return.

Adino Goodenow discharged Dec. 18, 1778, by Gen. Poor.

Shem Kentfield hanged 1782, June; Mustered April 16, 1781.

Ebenezer Goodenow March 21, 1781."

Samuel Winch, Abraham Rice and Benjamin Haines from Fitzwilliam and Abraham Brooks from Marlborough were out in the war in 1780, and were returned as soldiers on a separate list.

*This was the Parkman who lived on Col. Wright's Flat.

CHAPTER V.

THE FAMILIES OF SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

In the preceding pages we have given a hasty sketch of the settlers of the town, for the first sixteen years after its settlement was commenced; and our remarks have been mostly limited to the heads of families, but it will be necessary to enter the family circle, and to speak of the children of the first settlers, especially as many of these acted a prominent part in the subsequent history of the town. These sketches must necessarily be imperfect, from the defects in the records and the general neglect of most families to preserve any knowledge of their remote ancestry.

William Barker married Mary J. Goddard of Marlborough, Mass. He had eleven children:

Abigail,	born	Aug. 20, 1760.
William,	"	June 5, 1762, died 1790.
Mary,	"	Dec. 18, 1763, moved to the West.
Ruth,*	"	April 2, 1766, died 1790.
John,	"	Dec. 1, 1767, died 1820.
Elizabeth,	"	Feb. 5, 1770.
Luke,	"	Oct. 12, 1771, died March 3, 1786.
Nathan,	"	Sept. 28, 1773, moved to Vermont.
Peleg,	"	Aug. 6, 1776, died March 1, 1786.
Lucy,	"	July 14, 1780, moved to Vermont.
Olive,	"	Sept. 18, 1783, died Jan. 7, 1786.

Olive, the youngest, was scalded to death. The father† died in 1798.

*This was the first child born in Monadnock No. V.

†Mrs Barker was a sister of Mrs. Isaac McAllester, and Mrs. Eliphalet Stone, of Marlboro'.

Silas Fife had ten children:

Samuel, born June 27, 1773, died in Vermont.
 Betsey, " May 3, 1775, married William Tenney.
 Silas, " April 21, 1777.
 John, " Feb. 6, 1779, " Sarah Seward.
 James, " Nov. 14, 1780, " Mrs. Coy.
 Abigail, " Dec. 2, 1782, died early in life.
 Benjamin, " March 24, 1786.
 Amos, " Oct. 14, 1790, married Nancy Ward.
 Timothy, " April 24, 1792, " Mary Jones.
 Nathan, " Feb. 22, 1795.

In 1812, Mr. Fife removed to the farm now owned by William Harris, where he resided till his death which occurred May 23, 1836. Mrs. Fife died March 25, 1823.

Phinehas Farrar had eleven children:

Phinehas, born Nov. 12, 1771, married Abigail Stone.
 John, " Aug. 24, 1773, " Cynthia Stone.
 Betsey, " Jan. 18, 1776, " Elijah Frost, died 1830.
 Calvin, " Jan. 1778, " Bethsheba B. Bates.
 Luther, " " Mercy Whiting, died 1812.
 Josiah, " April 1780, " Betsey Prince, died in Me.
 William, " Oct. 21, 1782, " Nancy Whitecomb.
 Daniel W., " Feb. 22, 1786, " Eliza Wright.
 David, " July 5, 1788, died at Waterford, Me. 1817.
 Nancy, " March 16, 1792, " May 14, 1795.
 James, " 1792, married Roxana Frost.

Mr. Farrar died at Marlboro' April 1, 1841, aged 94. Mrs. Farrar died Feb. 17, 1845.

Caleb Winch had ten children:

Joseph, born June 5, 1770, settled in Keene.
 Nabbe, " March 26, 1772, died July 24, 1790.
 Betsey, " Feb. 21, 1774, married John Gary.
 Thomas, " Feb. 12, 1776, died Sept. 19, 1777.
 John, " March 10, 1778, married — Gary.
 Hetty, " July 8, 1779, died Jan., 1792. [Troy.
 Nathan, " March 1, 1781, married Polly Davidson, died in
 Caleb, " April 24, 1783, " Lucy Farrar, died in
 Ebenezer, " Dec. 19, 1785. [Northfield.
 William, " Aug. 14, 1788, " Mary Farrar.
 Mr. Winch died in 1826.

David Wheeler had nineteen children :

David, born 1776, studied medicine and settled in N. J. a phy-
 Phebe, " 1777, married — Brigham, settled in N. Y. | si-
 Sally, " 1779. | cian
 Josiah, " 1781, " — Eaton, died on the home farm.
 Rebecca, " 1782, " Solomon Rice, lived on Cameron place a
 Eunice, " 1785, " Jeremiah Frost, who built the [while.
 Sally, " 1785. [tavern where A. Fuller lives.
 Lucy, " 1787.
 Joseph, " 1788, " — Wilder, moved to New-York.
 Jonathan, " 1791.
 Charlotte, " 1792, " — —, settled in Boston.
 Benjamin, " 1794.
 John, " 1796.
 Curtis, " 1797.
 Dorothy, "
 Rocksena, " 1799.

Mr. Wheeler's wife died about the year 1800, and he after-
 wards married Mrs. Justin Perry, by whom he had :

Benjamin, born 1805
 Sumner, " 1807
 Virgil, "

Mr. Wheeler died in 1813.

Joseph Starkey had four children :

Waity, married Noah Aldrich.
 Joseph, " Lydia Aldrich, moved to Pennsylvania.
 Henry, " Lucy Woodward, lives in Swanzey.
 Lydia, " — Woodward, lives in Swanzey.

Ichabod Shaw had five children :

Zilpah, born March 2, 1775
 Nancy, " April 12, 1777
 Sally, " Oct. 15, 1779
 Daniel, " April 12, 1781
 Benjamin, " Nov. 2, 1783

Enoch Starkey had four children :

George, married Hannah Smith, lives in Mansfield.
 Polly, " Benjamin Tilden, died in Keene.
 Samuel, " Hannah Bowles, lived in Richmond.
 Levi, " Hannah Holman, died in Keene.

John Farrar had thirteen children:

Mary, born Jan. 8, 1742, married Gen. Reed.
 Martha, " Dec. 15, 1744, died April 3, 1745.
 John, " May 5, 1747, died the same day.
 Martha, " June 7, 1749.

His wife died in 1749, and he married Deborah Winch, Oct. 4, 1750, who was born Jan. 27, 1729. By his second wife he had the following children:

John, born Aug. 11, 1751, married Ruth Davis.
 Deborah, " Dec. 26, 1753, " Caleb Leland.
 Nelly, " Nov. 4, 1755, " Capt. John Brown.
 Joseph, " April 3, 1758, " Hannah Kimball.
 William, " June 22, 1760, " Irena Boynton.
 Daniel, " Feb. 19, 1763, died Sept. 5, 1832.
 Anne, " Oct. 27, 1765, married — Shurtleff.
 Samuel, " Jan. 22, 1769, " Mary Nutting.
 Hetty baptized Oct. 14, 1771, " Joseph Haskell.

These were all born in Framingham, excepting perhaps the last two; and Mary, John, William, Daniel, Anne, Samuel and Hetty were the only children that ever resided in Fitzwilliam.

Richard Roberts had three daughters:

Zeppora, married Col. Joseph Frost of Marlboro'.
 Lucinda, " Thomas Binney.
 Phebe, " Benjamin Frost.

James Brewer had four children:

Asa, born July 24, 1767
 Piercess, " July 22, 1771
 James, " June 10, 1779
 Mary, " Oct. 8, 1782

Jacob Newell married Hepzibeth Hart of Lynn, Mass., by whom he had six children:

Jacob, died in Pennsylvania.
 Pearson, died in the army.
 James, died in Black River, Vt. [in 1844.
 Reuben, married Polly Wheeler of Holden, Mass., died in Troy
 Sarah, " — Boyce and moved to the West.
 Hepzibeth, died in Troy.

Peter Starkey had nine children:

- Otis, born Feb. 25, 1774, married Desire Peters, move to Lisborn.
 Peter, " Sept. 25, 1777, " Polly Jackson, settled S. of J. Clark's farm, died in Swanzey.
 Nathan, " March 12, 1779, " Esther Briggs, lived on the John Godding farm.
 Laban, " Jan. 30, 1782, " Mary Sweet, settled where T. Fife lives, died in Swanzey.
 Benj. " June 14, 1785, " Sally Smith, settled on the Mason farm,
 John, " April 3, 1788, " Sarah Cass, lives in Richmond.
 Calvin, " March 17, 1790, " Polly Porter, lives in Townsend, Vt.
 Lona, " April 25, 1792, died at the age of 2½ years.
 Luna, " Sept. 11, 1794, married Hannah White, lived and died on Sanders farm.

Benjamin Tolman had fourteen children:

- Benjamin born 1782, now living in Fitchburg.
 Henry, " 1783, married Polly Harris, died in 1851.
 Charles, " died at an early age.
 Hepzibeth, " "
 Charles, " 1789, now living in Troy.
 Jacob, " 1791, lives in Fitchburg.
 Hepzibeth, " 1793, died in Troy.
 David, " 1795, married Martha Ballou, died in Troy.
 Nathan, " 1797, died in Fitchburg.
 Stephen, " 1798, lives in Troy.
 Sally, " 1800, married — Boyce, died at the West.
 Calvin, " 1803, " Mary Bowers, lives in Fitchburg.
 Anna, " 1804, " Amasa Aldrich, lives in Troy.
 Luther, " 1807, lives at the West.

Daniel Lawrence had five children:

- Polly, born 1774, married Hugh Thompson, died in Maine.
 Betsey, " 1777, " George Starkey, died in Troy.
 Daniel, " 1779, " Lucy Moore and moved to Albany.
 Lucy, " 1781, " Cyrus Coolidge, now a widow in Albany.
 John, " 1783, " Irena Newell in 1805, lives in Troy.
 Mr. Lawrence died in 1832. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1840. aged 102 years, nearly.

Moses Cutting had nine children:

Lucy, married — Bailey, lived in Westmoreland.
 Dorothy, " Jonathan Lawrence, lives in Troy.
 Moses, died at the age of 30 years.
 Delia, married — Piper, died in Maine.
 Lydia, " Samuel Farrar.
 Polly, " — Bolster, lives in New-York.
 Aaron, " Fanny Harvey.
 Nancy, " Rufus Randell, died in New-York.
 Asa, lives in Troy.

Joshua Harrington had eight children:

Anna, married William Marshall, died in Troy 1857.
 Daniel, " — Forristall, moved to Vermont where he died.
 Betsey, " Asa Stowell, died at the West.
 Joshua, " 1st, Nelly Gates; 2d, ——. [in Troy.
 Elijah, " 1st, Prudence Newell; 2d, Tabitha Tolman, lives
 Sally, died, aged 7 years.
 Polly, " at home.
 Lyman, " aged 5 years.
 The father died Sept. 20, 1834, aged 79.

*John Bruce married Mary Joslin of Sudbury, Mass.,
by whom he had eight children:*

Lucy, married Daniel Farrar.
 Polly, " John Moore of Warwick.
 Lydia, " William Nurse.
 Esther, " D. White.
 William, lived and died on the Franklin Woodard farm.
 John, died at an early age.
 Thomas, married A. Shaw, daughter of Ichabod Shaw.
 Cyrus, " Betsey Moore and settled in Vermont.

Thomas Clark had seven children:

William, moved to the West.
 Martha, married — Wing and settled in New-York.
 Thomas, " — —, died in Troy,
 Betsey, was killed by lightning.
 Polly, married — —, died some years since.
 Sally, " — Sargent and settled in Vermont.
 Jonathan, " — Brewer and died in Troy.

Joseph Forristall had thirteen children:

Betsey, born 1780, married Samuel Hemmingway, now a widow
 Kesiah, " 1782, " Thomas Gile, died May 11, 1844. [in Vt.
 John, " 1787, " Mary Parker, lives in Winchendon.
 Hannah, " 1789, " Samuel Stone, lives in Swanzev.
 Mary, " 1792, " Rufus Gile, lives in Cavendish, Vt.
 Jonas and " 1794 J. M. married Fanny Brigham, lives in Troy.
 Joseph M. " " Jonas " Lucy Blanden, lives in Sutton.
 Dexter, " 1797, lives in Swanzev.
 Ezra, " 1799, married Betsey Starkey, lives in Boston.
 Melinda, " 1802, died, aged 6 years.
 Alexander, " 1805, married Mary Starkey, died June 25, 1847.
 Thomas J., " 1807, " Jane Chamberlain, died Feb. 4, 1850.
 Sylvenda, " 1809, " 1st, Hannah Knights, who died March
 5, 1837; 2d, Harriet Gorham, lives in
 Chelsea, Mass.

Jacob Newell Jr. had six children:

Nathan, born Nov. 4, 1783, married Adelia Wheeler.
 Pearson, " June 29, 1785.
 Urana, " Aug. 28, 1786, " John Lawrence.
 Martha, " Aug. 18, 1788.
 Prudence, " July 29, 1790, " Elijah Harrington.
 Holton, " "

Joseph Nurse had six children:

Hannah, married — Sanders and moved to Leverett.
 Prudence, " — Moseman, " " Ohio.
 Joseph, " — —, settled in Dumister.
 Jonathan, " — —, " " Putney.
 Reuben, " Jerusha Bruce, settled on home farm.
 Ebenezer, " Priscilla Poor, settled on home farm.

Timothy Godding had seven children:

William, born Nov. 1, 1790, lives in Hector, New-York.
 Rebecca, " April 21, 1793, died at the homestead. [cian.
 Alvah, " Nov. 5, 1796, lives at Winchendon, a physi-
 Rufus, " Aug. 8, 1799, resides at Burke, Vermont.
 Ira, " March 5, 1802, died at Troy, Dec. 10, 1849.
 Loney, " Aug. 29, 1804, died at the homestead.
 Philinda, " Feb. 15, 1807, died at the homestead.

Agabus Bishop had ten children :

- Rebecca, married William Clark and settled on the farm formerly owned by John Godding.
- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| Dolly, | " | Nathaniel Bucklin. |
| Hannah, | " | Robert Bowditch of Vermont. |
| Abigail, | " | Ezekiel Miles of Wallingford, Vermont. |
| Betsey, | " | Aaron Parks of Springfield, Vermont. |
| Lucy, | " | Aaron Spofford of Peru, New-York. |
| Polly, | " | James C. Allen of Wallingford, Vermont. |
| Jesse, | " | — Godding and settled near the corner of the road north of Thomas Clarke's. |
| Agabus, | " | Rebecca Sweetland and settled a few rods east of the homestead. |
| William, | " | Betsey Jesup of Warwick and settled on the home farm. |

John Godding had six children :

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| Hannah, | born May | 5, 1783 |
| Mary, | " July | 12, 1785 |
| John, | " June | 3, 1788 |
| Asenath, | " July | 13, 1791 |
| Asa, | " Dec. | 1, 1793 |
| Levi, | " Sept. | 27, 1797 |

Daniel Farrar had eleven children :

- Elizabeth, born Jan. 23, 1776, married 1st, Nathan Platts :
2d, S. Rockwood.
- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Daniel, | " | March 24, 1778, died at the age of 3 years. |
| Lucy, | " | Oct. 31, 1780, married Caleb Winch, died 1848. |
| Daniel 2d, | " | Nov. 10, 1782, " — Millen, lives in Troy. |
| Samuel, | " | April 15, 1785, " Lydia Cutting, lives in Vt. |
| John B. | " | Dec. 17, 1787, " Anna Harvey, died in Vt. |
| Mary, | " | April 14, 1790, " William Winch, moved to the West. |
| Sally, | " | Feb. 16, 1792, " — Collins, died 1843. |
| William, | " | Feb. 18, 1794, " Betsey Whittemore, moved to the West. |
| Nancy, | " | Jan. 5, 1797, " A. Rawson, died in Vt. |
| Tryphena, | " | Oct. 21, 1799, " Robert Fitz, died in New-Ipswich 1842. |

CHAPTER VI.

THE SETTLERS CONTINUED, FROM 1780 TO 1800.

DURING the next twenty years, or from 1780 to 1800. the population of these towns increased more rapidly, both from the arrival of new settlers and from additions by birth to families that had before settled here.

Early in 1780, John and Jonathan Whitney, two brothers from Dunstable, purchased the tract of land on the east side of the road, and immediately north of the Forristall farm, and upon this they built a house a few rods south of Joseph Nurse's house. This was constructed for a tavern and was kept as such by them some eight years, during which time, it is said that they did a fair amount of business and accumulated considerable property. In 1788 they closed the house to the public and devoted their time to farming. For a few years they managed their affairs together, but afterwards they divided the farm and their interests were kept entirely separate. About the year 1810, Jonathan sold his interest in the farm to one Sanford and moved to Hartland, Vt. John resided on the farm till his death in 1829. His wife's maiden name was Mary Jones, a native of Framingham; and their children were:

George, born 1784, lives in Troy.

Nahum, " 1786,

Stephen, " 1789, died in Troy in 1841.

Patty, " 1793, died in Troy in 1812.

Sally, " 1796, married Luther Bemis who lived some years
on the farm now owned by Timothy Fife.

About this time two families settled in the vicinity of what is now the village, and on the road leading to Lieut. Winch's; but about all that are now remembered of them by the oldest living inhabitants, are the family name and place of residence. The name of one was Berby, the other Wesson. Berby lived near where Ira Starkey now lives; and it is said that he was quite a musician and took great delight in singing songs; and it is remembered that on one occasion he let himself to sing, at the rate of one potatoe for a song, and that he sung until he had obtained a peck. Wesson lived a little farther west on the opposite side of the road, and on land now owned by Rev. Luther Townsend. Both families left town at an early period.

Jason Winch, a native of Framingham and brother of Caleb, came here, as near as can now be ascertained, in 1782 or '83, and built a tannery on the site of the one now owned by Col. Lyman Wright. He carried on tanning and currying here a few years, but being unfortunate in his business he closed it up and left the town.

Near the close of this year, 1783, a log-house was built where Gregory Lawrence's house now stands. It was built by one Joseph Parker who had the care of the grist-mill* built by Phinehas Farrar, and he resided there about four years. The mill was then sold to Daniel Gould and Parker moved out of the town.

In 1786, a building was erected immediately north of where Col. Wright's house now stands by Jonas War-

*Phinehas Farrar built a grist-mill a few rods above Whitcomb & Forristall's pail-mill in 1784. This was the first mill in that part of the township.

ren, of whose history up to this time we can obtain no information. A part of this building was used for a store, and it was the fourth house in the village, and the first store within the limits of the town. Afterwards Warren erected another building adjoining this on the south; and this latter building was used as a tavern. Both of these buildings have been remodelled, and the former has been removed and is now the house occupied by George A. Adams; the latter is the residence of Col. Wright. Warren appears to have possessed considerable business tact, and he contributed no small share towards the prosperity of the place. In addition to the store and tavern, he built an establishment for making potash; and this stood on the spot now occupied by Thomas Goodall's stable. But it appears that he had more irons in the fire than he could manage to advantage; his income did not meet his expenses, and in 1794 he closed his business here and moved to Vermont.

Daniel Gould was one of the early settlers of the town, but the time when he came here cannot now be accurately fixed, but it must have been prior to 1786. He first settled where Lovell Rugg now lives, and upon that place he made the first clearing, built a log-house and lived till 1787, when he sold to Moses Cutting and bought the grist-mill built by Phinehas Farrar and the house in which Joseph Parker had resided. From this time till 1796, he had the care of the mill, which with a little land he cultivated, is said to have yielded him a comfortable support. His children were: Joseph, Isaac, Eli, Reuben, Polly and Abigail. Abigail married William Bruce who was killed by a fall in the saw-mill built by Daniel Cutting. Isaac traded a short time in the Warren store, but his father and the most of the children left town about the year 1797.

Near the close of this year Nathaniel Kendall settled here. He was born in Providence, R. I., where he lived

till he was sixteen years of age, then moved to Lancaster, and about the year 1782, married Rebecca Bodge of that town. In 1786, he and his brother Thomas, came to Marlboro' and bought the Felton lot, and resided there till 1805, when Nathaniel moved to what is now the Cudworth farm. It is said that he changed his place of residence some twenty times, but he last resided in the Rahn house, which was built for him by his son Joseph.

Nathaniel Kendall had eleven children:

Nathaniel, born March 2, 1783, married Mary Annis, died at Springfield Aug., 1846.

John, " Dec. 11, 1784, died at sea. [caster, died 1831.
Rebecca, " Feb. 15, 1786, married Thomas Dival of Lan-
Abigail, " Sept. 6, 1787, " Jonathan Martin of Rich-
mond, died 1856.

Samuel, " Dec. 17, 1788, " Hannah Harvey, of Marl-
boro', died in Canada 1829

Thomas, " Dec. 28, 1789, " Onda Tiffany of Northfield,
where he now resides.

Henry, " April 2, 1795, " Dorothy Parker, resides in
Canada.

Hannah, " March 18, 1796, " Jonathan Martin—second
wife—of Richmond.

Nancy, " June 30, 1798, " Hosea Bowen of Richmond,

Joseph, " Sept. 1, 1800, " Mary Ann Thurston of
Marlboro', lives in Troy.

Sally, " Dec. 18, 1802, died 1832.

In 1787, Hezekiah* and Abraham† Coolidge, two brothers from Sherburne, Mass. purchased of Reuben Ward one hundred acres of land and built a small house near the residence of the late Daniel Cutting. They resided there together a short time, and cleared the most of the land in the vicinity of the road. Afterwards they divided the farm and Abraham lived one year in an old house a short distance this side of where Edmund Bemis now resides. In 1791, he built the house now owned by Lee Rosebrook and in this he lived till 1818, when

*Born Feb. 13, 1766.

†Born Jan. 1, 1764.

he sold his farm and hired the tavern now occupied by John Clement, and kept it till 1824; he then rented the house now owned by Bailey Starkey, and resided there until after the death of Mrs. Coolidge, Oct. 8, 1836. After this he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Moses Perkins, and died there July 26, 1843. It appears that he was quite an active man, and during the early part of his life traded considerably in cattle and sheep which he disposed of at the Brighton market. Hezekiah continued to reside on the place first mentioned until the fall of 1805, when he went to Swansey with an ox team after a load of cider, and on crossing the bridge on the Turnpike this side of where Amasa Fuller now lives, he fell from the cart tongue upon which he had been riding, and one wheel passed over his head killing him instantly. After this his widow married Jonathan Frost of Marlboro', but died in 1846.

Hezekiah Coolidge had three children:

Harriet, who married Asa Frost of Marlboro'
 Elliott, who lives in Canada.
 Harlow, who died.

Abraham Coolidge had seven children:

Baruch,	born Dec.	30, 1789,	married Nancy Harris, died	
			March, 1851.	[1837.
Asher,	" Aug.	8, 1791,	" Olive Starkey, died Nov. 15,	
Dorcas,	" May	24, 1794,	" Charles Farrar, moved to the	
			West where she died May	
			29, 1855.	
Orlando,	" Jan.	14, 1796,	" 1st, C. Rockwood, who died;	
			2d, — Eaton, lives in	
			Keene.	[Chesterfield.
Oscar,	" July	22, 1798,	" Levina Rockwood, lives in	
Cosby,	" June	11, 1800,	" Moses S. Perkins, lives in	
			Jaffrey.	[Troy.
Charles,	" March	28, 1804,	" Sarah Carpenter, lives in	

In 1788 or '89, Ephraim Root with his two sons-in-law, Ebenezer and Samuel Bacon, from the State of Rhode Island, purchased of Jacob Newell a tract of land, including the most of farms now owned by Stephen Wheeler and Lyman Wright, together with the house which has been mentioned as standing where Calvin Bemis's now stands. Samuel Bacon lived here with his father-in-law, but Ebenezer built another house on the opposite side of the road, and near the spot now occupied by A. W. Barker's. This was the fifth house built in the village. Ebenezer was a clothier, and he built a clothing-mill where the shop now stands which is occupied in part by Mr. Baker. He fullled and colored his cloth in this mill, but did the finishing in a part of his dwelling-house. After this, with the assistance of his sons-in-law, Root built a saw-mill* a little below the one now owned by Charles Carpenter. The land on the west side of the stream near the mill was cleared the following year, and agreeably to a prevailing custom at that time, after the trees had been felled a "clearing bee" was had, at which a large number of the citizens of the town assembled, and had a jovial time in removing and burning the brush; and as nearly all were spiritualists, we may imagine that some spirit long confined might have found its way there and added much to the mirthfulness of the occasion. For some eight years Esq. Root was one of the most prominent men in this part of the town, and with his sons-in-law, gave quite an impetus to the business of the place. But like too many other business men he did not always count the cost of the prosecution of his plans, and the result was that he became embarrassed in his financial affairs and was obliged to suspend business, and his property passed into the hands of his creditors, and he removed to another part of the town, where he died in indigent circumstances.

*This mill was burnt about the year 1802.

About the year 1797, Ebenezer Bacon sold his house and clothing-mill to John Potter and with Samuel, his brother, left Marlboro'.

Benoni Robbins and James Dean came here very soon after the arrival of Root. Robbins had previously resided in the northerly part of Marlboro', but in 1788 he exchanged farms with Phinehas Farrar and took up his abode where Jonas Bemis now lives. Mr. Farrar immediately sold the farm he got in the exchange and bought the place where his son James now lives, and there he spent his declining years. Robbins is said to have been a man of more than ordinary physical power, of which he was too apt to make a vain display. He seemed to suppose that a constitution so firm was a sure guarantee of a long life; and when in 1801, he contracted the small-pox, he at first looked upon his disease as a trivial thing which his vital energies would soon overcome, but as it steadily progressed, and he saw his system gradually yielding to its power, he was led to see the folly of his reliance, and he died in the most heart-rending agony. At that time the small-pox was a disease but little known in this region, and it spread consternation through the town. Some fled from their homes, others secluded themselves, in fearful suspense, and nearly all maintained a respectful distance. In the wild excitement it was difficult to procure help to administer to the wants of the sick and to bury the dead. Robbins had several children, Isaac the oldest son, after the death of his father, bought the farm formerly owned by Daniel Cutting, and after residing there a few years moved to Vermont.

Of the early life of James Dean we can obtain no reliable information, but he came to Marlboro' in 1789, married a daughter of William Barker and resided in a small house which he had built near where there is now a large apple-tree, just beyond the water course, near

the junction of the old Marlboro' road leading by the Rhan house and the new road. The house was on the west side of the road and the barn on the east. He resided there until 1794, when his father-in-law made him a present of fifty acres of land adjoining his own farm on the north, and Dean* built a house on the west side of the road a little north of Jonas Bemis's house. In 1797, he sold his place to Isaac Fuller and moved to Grafton, Vermont.

In 1790, there was a larger accession to the number of the inhabitants of the town than in any previous year since 1768. Early in the spring Jonathan Whipple, Jonathan Ball, Nathan Platts and John Sweetland took up their residence here, besides several others who remained but a limited period.

Jonathan Whipple was a carpenter, and he built a house near where Jacob Boyce's house now stands. This was a one story building with the end towards the road, and the back part of it was used some years for a school-room. Mr. Whipple is represented as being a very erect, portly man, prompt in business, and a highly esteemed citizen. His children were Edward, Edmund, Hannah, Sarah, Joel, Susan and Simeon. The family being in humble circumstances the most of the children left home at an early age; Edward however learned his father's trade, and worked with him during the most of the time he resided here. Hannah married Josiah, son of John Rogers, Sarah married — Walker. Joel, on arriving at manhood, went to Vermont where he resided some years, and in 1804 he purchased a location there, and was soon joined by his parents and younger members of the family. The house, in which they resided while here, was the sixth built in the village. A few years since it was removed and somewhat remodded,

*Mr. Dean had one daughter, Polly, who married at the age of fourteen.

and is now the red house immediately north of the railroad and opposite Calvin Bemis's.

Jonathan Ball is said to have come from Rhode Island, but of this we cannot speak with confidence. He built a tavern on the Flint place (so called), now owned by Clark and Bemis. The main building was two stories in height and fronted the road, and there was an L one story in height extending back. Mr. Ball kept a public house until 1796, when he sold his location to Christopher Harris, and removed to New-York. On his way thither, Rebecca, one of his daughters, became suddenly ill, and died before reaching the end of the journey. His children were Jonathan, Rebecca, Polly and Nancy. At the time Mr. Ball kept a public house here, there was quite a curve in the road immediately in front of it, and the road passed considerably to the west of the present travelled road. And there is a tradition which is undoubtedly true respecting the large elm which now stands near the premises. In the spring of the year, after the winter's wood had been drawn to the door-yard, a sled-stake was thoughtlessly stuck into the ground by the side of the road. This soon began to show signs of vitality; it took root, sent out branches and became a thrifty tree. At that time there was a bank of earth several feet in height on the east side of it, and the plat of ground above the bank was used as a wood-yard. And when the turnpike was built on the east side of the tree, it was graciously spared, and a large amount of chip-manure scraped into the ditch around its roots and trunk to the depth of four or five feet. This may have added very much to its thrift, as it is now a stately monarch; and long may it wave its lofty boughs in memory of Henry Tolman, whose hand placed the sled-stake in the ground.

Nathan Platts soon after coming here, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Capt. Daniel Farrar, and

being a tanner and currier, he commenced working at his trade in the old Winch tannery. His father-in-law built a house for him on the spot where Mrs. Lydia Whittemore's house now stands. But Platts was a man of but little energy, soon failed in his business, and left the town. The house in which he resided for the limited time he remained here, was the seventh built in the village; and after the departure of Platts, Capt. Farrar who had not hitherto relinquished his claim to it, sold it to a Mr. Barnard, a blacksmith. And after exchanging owners several times it was removed, and is now the second house north of the "Flint place" last described, and is owned by Col. Lyman Wright.

The Sweetland family were among the early settlers of Marblehead, from which town the grandfather of John removed to Attleborough about the year 1700. Here John was born, received his early training, married and at the time we are now considering came to Fitzwilliam, purchased a lot of land and built a house near the turn in the road this side of Porter White's. The old cellar, together with a few of the trees which once constituted the orchard, are all that remain to point out the residence of individuals of a past generation. He had several children, the oldest, a son, married a daughter of Daniel Gould and lived a few years a little west of Timothy Fife's, on the farm purchased of Benjamin Tolman. In 1798 or '99, both of these families removed to Vt.

In 1791, Talmon Knights from Templeton, Mass., purchased of Phineas Farrar the land now constituting the Cobb farm. He prepared a comfortable habitation, to which he removed his family, and engaged in the arduous work of clearing the land. At that time the road which now leads to this farm extended on westward, and terminated in the road leading from David Wheeler's to William Barker's. This was laid out in 1774, by a committee chosen for that purpose by the proprietors.

Mr. Knights resided on this farm till his death in 1843. He had two daughters, Annis and Susan, but both died in early life.

The following year, 1792, John Garfield of Lincoln, Mass., purchased of John Coburn the farm which has been mentioned as having been conveyed to the latter by Moses Cutting. Garfield was one of the patriots of the Revolution. Having made provision for his family, he entered the army at the commencement of the war, and served his country through that trying period. After the war he resided in Lincoln about nine years, then with his family, consisting of his wife and nine children he came to Marlboro', and settled on the farm before mentioned. Here he spent the remnant of his life. He has the reputation of having been an industrious man, a good citizen and a kind husband and father, and he has children now living who inherit many of his virtues.

John Garfield had fourteen children:

Sarah,	born 1776,	married Richard Davis,	died in Vermont.
John,	" 1777,	" Lucy Davis,	died in Londonderry, Vt.
Abraham,	" 1779,	" Eunice Thurston,	lives in Jaffrey.
Lucy,	" 1781,	" Easman Alexander,	lives in Troy.
Samuel,	" 1782,	died in New-York.	
James,	" 1784,	died in 1844.	[Vt.
Thomas,	" 1786,	married Lois Davis,	lives in Londonderry,
Isaac,	" 1788,	" Submit Alexander.	
Thankful,	" 1790,	" Israel Davis,	lives in Montgomery, Vt.
Abel,	" 1792,	" Martha Fuller,	lives in Troy.
Elisha,	" 1794,	" Polly Pierce,	died in New-York.
Enoch,	" 1796,	" Lucy Hodgkins,	he now lives in Troy.
Abigail,	" 1798,	" Newell Day,	lives in Winchendon.
Hepezbeth,	" 1798,	" Amos Ray,	lives in Gardner.

In 1793, Elijah Alexander, Stephen Russell, Abraham Randall, Sylvanus Cook, — Davenport, Isaac Jackson, William Starkey and Ichabod Woodward, with their families settled in different parts of the town.

Elijah Alexander was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1741. About the year 1765, he married Elizabeth

Taft of Mendon, and settled in his native town, where he worked at shoe-making until 1793; then he came to Marlboro' and purchased of Benoni Benson the farm now owned by his son Easman. After coming here his time was mostly devoted to agriculture, and, having a large family to support, he was obliged to study and practice both industry and economy. He is said to have been a highly esteemed citizen, and he lived to see the most of his children and some of his grand-children comfortably settled in life, and after passing the bounds of four score years, he died at his quiet home, 1822. Mrs. Alexander died 1838.

Elijah Alexander had fifteen children:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| Gideon, born | Aug. 13, 1767, | settled in Canada where he died. |
| Amasa, " | Nov. 30, 1769, | died in New-York. |
| Elizabeth, " | Sept. 13, 1771, | died in Mendon, aged 30. |
| Luther, " | Sept. 19, 1773, | graduated at Harvard University and studied Theology with Dr. Crane of North-bridge; but as he was about to enter the ministry, he went to Canada to visit his brother, Dr. Alexander, and while there he took the small-pox and died. |
| Calvin, " | June 20, 1775, | studied medicine with Dr. Willard of Uxbridge, and settled in Montreal, where after achieving an honorable fame and doing an extensive business he died. |
| Elijah, " | March 25, 1777, | died in Vermont. [Troy. |
| Jemima, " | March 15, 1779, | married James Cheever, died in |
| Timothy, " | Nov. 27, 1780, | learned the hatter's trade, died in New-York. |
| Phinehas, " | Aug. 29, 1782, | lives in Canute, Ohio. [Troy. |
| Joseph, " | Oct. 20, 1784, | married Lucretia Howe, lives in |
| Easman, " | April 28, 1786, | " Lucy Garfield, lives on the homestead in Troy. |
| Eunice, " | Jan. 29, 1788, | " James Davis of Jaffroy. |
| Lois, " | Dec. 16, 1790, | " James Hicks and settled in Wisconsin. [Troy, N. Y. |
| Submit, " | Aug. 1, 1791, | " Isaac Garfield, lives in Se- |
| Ezra, " | April 16, 1794, | " Lucretia Fuller, lives in Fitzwilliam. |

It will be seen that all of the children except Ezra were born in Uxbridge.

We know but little of Stephen Russell previous to his settlement here. He came from New-Ipswich and his wife was Bridget Jaquith of that town. He made the first clearing and built the first house on the farm now owned by Simon Butler. After living there some years he swapped farms with Jacob Osborne of Keene, to which place he removed, and died not long after.

The first we can hear of Abraham Randall was in 1793, when he was living on the farm now owned by Stephen Harris, although he might have settled there several years before that period. He was the first to make a clearing on that lot, and he built a house and barn, and resided there till about the year 1800, when he removed to Swanzey, and resided on the farm now owned by Daniel Woodward, and there died. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Lyon.

Abraham Randall had seven children:

Reuben, who died in Richmond.

Levi, who also died in Richmond.

Sarah, married — Twitchell, died in Swanzey.

—, a daughter, married — Aldrich, died in Swanzey.

Stephen, a clothier, settled in Winchester.

Abraham, moved to the West.

William, married Sarah Parmenter and lives in Richmond.

We may add that Levi Randall married and was the first person who located on the farm now owned by Luther Whittemore, and after living there some years he sold the farm to Lot Aldrich and moved to Richmond.

All we know of Sylvanus Cook or Davenport is that they lived, a few years, on the road leading south from the Morse tavern to Richmond. Cook lived a few rods north, and Davenport about as far south of Peter Starkey's. The old cellars are about all that remain to show where they resided.

Isaac Jackson came here from Attleborough, but at what time we cannot learn, only that he was living in 1793, on the farm now owned by Timothy Fife.

Isaac Jackson had ten children:

Henry, married Abby, daughter of William Bruce, and moved to Vermont.

Isaac, " Mary, daughter of Henry Tolman, and moved to the West.

John, " Lucretia Millin of Westminster, and settled in Swanzey.

Amos, moved to Vermont.

Samuel.

Anna.

Sarah.

Phebe, married Joel Millin of Swanzey.

Polly, " Laban Starkey.

Lucy, " — Fisher, and settled in Fitzwilliam.

In 1806, Mr. Jackson sold his farm to Joseph Cutting and moved to Wallingford, Vt. Cutting bought the farm for Andrew Sherman, who married Millie Malona, his adopted daughter.

William Starkey was a native of Attleborough, but, on arriving at manhood he came into this region, married — Martin of Swanzey, and settled on the farm now owned by Malachi L. Tarpy.

William Starkey had eight children:

Sarah, married Tyler Tenney, died at the homestead.

Hannah.

Naomi, " George Farrar, died in Troy Sept. 2, 1842.

Olive, " Asher Coolidge, died in Keene.

Rhoda, " — Holman, died in Worcester.

Lydia, " L. Martin, lives in Keene.

Ebenzer, died in Troy.

William, died in childhood.

Ichabod Woodward resided many years in Sudbury, where he married and where his children were born. At what time he came here we cannot ascertain, although in 1793, he was living on a farm immediately south of the Morse tavern, and was considered one of the best farmers in that part of the town. He kept a large stock of cattle, and few men could produce a better team or furnish the market with more salable beef. But the once productive farm upon which he resided, like many

of those first settled in that part of the town, presents at the present time a dreary, neglected, worthless aspect.

Ichabod Woodward had four children:

Josiah, settled in Swanzey, where he died.

Isaac, was in the army several years, but eventually settled in Swanzey.

Polly, married O. Aldrich, moved to the West.

Ichabod, left the town many years since.

In 1794, Jonas Robinson, Silas Wheeler, John Rogers, Ebenezer Sanders, Ezekiel White and Nathaniel Bucklin took up their abode here.

Jonas Robinson* was one of the most enterprising men the town has ever had. He was a native of Bedford, and when a young man, went to Jaffrey, and served an apprenticeship with David Page, who had so much confidence in his business capacity, that after about two years, he furnished him with the means for opening a store within the limits of this town. He came here in the spring of 1794, and a little more than one year he traded in a part of the house of Reuben Ward. But wishing to locate nearer the centre of business, he purchased of Joshua Harrington a small lot of land, on the south side of the stream near the grist-mill, and built a store where Daniel W. Farrar's now stands. The back part of the store was finished for a dwelling-house and it was the eighth house built in the village. Sept. 6th, 1796, he married Betsey, daughter of Reuben Ward, and commenced to occupy his newly constructed dwelling. For about six years he was assisted in his business by Calvin, the third son of Phinehas Farrar, but in 1800, Daniel W., a younger brother, took Calvin's place, and remained with Robinson several years, first as clerk, and then as co-partner. In 1805, Robinson built a store in the village of Fitzwilliam, and placed his brother-in-law, Reuben Ward, there as clerk. He car-

*It appears that he wrote his name Robeson.

ried on business in both places till 1813, when he sold out his interest here to Farrar, his co-partner, and after that his business was mostly limited to the store last opened. He died in August, 1819, at Fitzwilliam, where he had resided after 1806. He was twice married. His second wife was a Bellows from Walpole, and was living a few years since.

Jonas Robinson had five children:

Eliza, married Dr. Wells, and moved to the West.

Jonas, moved away.

Maria, married D. P. Clark of New-Milford, Conn.

John, died at the age of 30.

Abel B.

Silas Wheeler came from Holden in the year 1800, and settled on West Hill, not far from the residence of Agabus Bishop. In 1806, he bought the house and mill formerly owned by Daniel Gould. He immediately rebuilt the grist-mill, and soon after built a saw-mill on the opposite side of the stream. When he had got these mills in operation he built a house very nearly on the site of the old one; and this is the one now owned by Gregory Lawrence. By the great freshet of 1826, the saw-mill was carried away, but about two years after, Mr. Wheeler built another mill on the same spot, and the one now owned by Joseph M. Forristall. Wheeler resided here till 1832, when he moved to Swanzey, and lived with his father-in law, James Brewer.*

Silas Wheeler had eight children:

Silas, born April 17, 1790

Persis, " Sept. 30. 1791

James, " July 26, 1794

Silas 2d, " Dec. 25, 1796

Vashti, " March 29, 1802

Asa, " June 12, 1805

Aaron, " April 3, 1807

Simon, " March 16, 1810

These are all dead except Persis, James and Vashti.

*Silas Wheeler married Persis Brewer, Aug. 12, 1789.

Although we cannot point out the residence of John Rogers until 1794, we know that he must have lived within the limits of Marlboro' from a much earlier period, as his name occurs upon the records in 1773. He purchased the house which was built by James Dean, north of the school-house in district No. 1, and removed there with his family. He is represented as having been a noted hunter, and as having spent a large proportion of his time in the pursuit of game. He resided here till after the death of his wife, then went away to live with one of his children. He had two sons, Eli and Josiah, and four daughters, Polly married Shubal Stone; Esther; Betsey married George Goodenough; and Sarah.

Ebenezer Sanders bought a tract of land and built a house a short distance west of John Godding's. He lived there with his family until 1813, when he sold his location to Luna Starkey and removed to another part of Fitzwilliam.

Ebenezer Starkey had four children:

Martha, married — Chase.

Ebenezer, moved to New-York.

Asa, moved to New-York.

Fanny, lives in Fitzwilliam.

David Sanders, brother of the preceding, built the house and lived some years north of the residence of Howard T. Clark.

David Sanders had four children:

Ezra, lived in Troy some years, but late in life moved to Sharon, where he died.

Jesse, learned the trade of saddler, and carried on this business in Fitzwilliam some years, but left the town several years since.

Lovina, married, 1st, — Livingston, who died; 2d, Elisha, son of Moses Drury, now lives in Winchendon a widow.

Levi, lived some years on the home farm, but in 1825 moved to New-York.

Ezekiel White came here quite early, but we have

not been able to fix the precise period. He was a native of Douglas, Mass., and he married Ruth Cree of that town, came here and settled on the farm which has been mentioned as the residence of the late Timothy Godding. His children were: 1, Sarah, died in Keene; 2, Stephen, married and died in Fitzwilliam; 3, David, married Esther Bruce and settled on the farm now owned by Porter White, and after living there some years, he bought the farm owned by Reuben Nurse and removed there and resided till the death of his wife, after which he went to live with his son Ezekiel; 4, Ezekiel, moved to Vermont; 5, Daniel, married — Crane, moved to Vt.; 6, Hosea, moved to Mt. Holly; 7, Lydia, married — Stickney and moved to Vt.; 8, Hannah, married — Toby, died in Burlington. The father and mother both died on the Godding farm.

About all we know of Nathaniel Bucklin is that he lived a few years on the west side of the road just north of the "Bishop place," but our oldest inhabitants cannot tell when he settled there. He left the town in 1800.

About this time, or perhaps a few years earlier, a man by the name of Newton, a steel-yard maker, built a house near the site of the one now owned by Daniel Farrar. His shop stood a few feet north-east of the house, in the corner of the orchard. He resided there but a short time, and was succeeded by William Nurse, who lived there one or two years. Edward Foster was the next occupant, but we know but little of either of these men except William Nurse of whom some account has already been given. Jonathan Capron, a blacksmith, next settled there, and he built a shop a few rods south of the house. He came from Attleborough, where his grandfather settled about the year 1680. Mr. Capron worked there at his trade some ten or fifteen years. His children were: 1, Jonathan, who built a house and lived some years where David W. Farrar's house now

stands. This was the ninth house built in the village. He was a blacksmith, and his shop stood where Mrs. Dodge's garden now is; 2, Curtis, settled in Marlboro'; 3, Walter, learned the trade of his father, and settled where his brother Jonathan first located, and carried on business here till 1806, when he sold his place to Jonas Robinson, and removed to Marlboro'; 4, Sarah, married —Frost; 5, Putman, died on the homestead.

In 1796, Christopher Harris purchased the tavern which had been built and kept some years by Jonathan Ball. He was a native of Rhode Island, and when a child, he came to Richmond and resided there during the remainder of his minority. In 1787, he married a young lady who had also hailed from Rhode Island. He continued to reside in Richmond until the time above mentioned, when he took possession of the tavern. At that time the farm connected with it was much larger than now, and much more productive. It then contained one hundred and thirty-six acres, and yielded a large income; but in later times several lots have been severed from it, and the remnant has been so neglected that it possesses but little of its pristine productiveness. Mr. Harris resided here fifteen years, and then moved to Rockingham, where he died in 1828. Children: 1, Polly, married Henry Tolman; 2, Luke, married —Whitney; 3, James, married Eunice Foster, settled in Vt., then moved to Homer, N. Y., was killed by the cars at the depot in Troy 1856; 4, Daniel, married —Page, settled in Courtland, N. Y.; 5, Oliver, married, lives in Plymouth, Mass.; 6, Nancy, married Barak Coolidge, died in Stirling; 7, Joseph, married Mary Ann Wheeler, lives in Michigan.

The next year Elijah Fuller, of Hubbardston, purchased of James Dean the farm immediately north of that which had been owned by William Barker. He was a carpenter and wrought at his trade a large propor-

tion of the time. Mrs. Fuller was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where she spent the earlier part of her life, and witnessed some of the memorable events which transpired during the stormy period of the Revolution. She is still living at the advanced age of about ninety, and retains her faculties remarkably well for a person of her years. Mr. Fuller died in 1822. Their children were: 1, Isaac, married Temperance Hinckley, died in Troy; 2, Martha, married Abel Garfield, lives in Troy; 3, Lydia, married — Jackson, died in Vermont; 4, Lucretia, married.

Isaac Fuller, brother of the preceding, came here only a few months later. He had resided in Holden a short time, from which place he came to Marlboro', and lived a few months in the school-house which then stood near his brother's. After this he moved several times, but eventually settled on the farm which he purchased of the heirs of William Barker. He was also a carpenter and is said to have been a skilful workman, but the farm made so large a draft upon his time, that he devoted but little attention to his trade. On returning from the village one stormy night in the winter of 1819, he perished in the storm. His wife was Martha Howe, of Holden. Their children were: 1, Amasa, married, first, — Bemis and settled on the Felton farm (so called), where his wife died and he married second, Mary Jackson, who died: third, Mrs. Mary Hager, from whom he was divorced: fourth, Mrs. Lovey P. Kidder, and now lives in Marlboro'; 2, Lucretia, married Ezra Alexander and lives in Fitzwilliam; 3, Martha, married David Jackson and moved to the West, where she was killed by lightning; 4, Nancy, married Andrew Sherman, lives in Keene; 5, Lydia, married Rufus Jackson, lives in Ludlow, Vt.; 6, Eliza, married L. Sherman, lives in Mass.; 7, Isaac; 8, Stillman. The last two died in childhood.

June 1st, Asa Brewer, son of James, became a resi-

dent of Troy, then Fitzwilliam. He married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Sargent of Marlboro' in 1793, and settled in Roxbury, where he resided four years, then came here and located on the farm recently owned by Enoch Garfield. In 1828, he removed to what we now call the Jonathan Clark farm, and after residing there ten years he moved to Barton, Vt. Children: 1, Polly, married first, Jonathan Clark, who died: second, Isaac Stowell, who also died, and she is now living in Swanzey, a widow; 2, Asa, married Rachel Knights of Sudbury, Mass., is now living in Fitzwilliam; 3, Deborah, married Calvin Bemis, now of Troy; 4, Silas, married Lovina Woodward of Swanzey, lives at the West; 5, Betsey, married Benjamin Garry of Jaffrey; 6, Persis, married Samuel Cross of Salem.

Zopher Whitcomb settled here about this period. He was born in Framingham, and in 1781; when he was but a youth he came to Marlboro' and lived in the family of Joseph Cutting, with whom he spent a large proportion of his minority. In 1795, Cutting gave him the land comprising the farm now owned by Amasa Aldrich; and young Whitcomb commenced immediately to erect buildings thereon. May 7, 1797, he married Mehitable Tenney of Marlboro', and took possession of the new domicile. Their children were: 1, Asa, lives in Vermont; 2, Abigail, died at the age of 30; 3, William, married — Bemis, lives in Troy; 4, Eliza, married Nathaniel Parker, died in 1849; 5, Luke, died in 1838; 6, Nancy, married Nathaniel Parker, now lives in Jaffrey, a widow. The father died in 1847, the mother in 1832.

Nathaniel Joy came here, as near as can now be ascertained, in the year 1798, or possibly one or two years earlier. He married Sally, the eldest daughter of Reuben Ward, and built a house on the farm now owned by Henry A. Porter. The land was owned by his fath-

er-in-law, who did not relinquish his title to it during his life. Joy lived there but a few years, but long enough to clear a considerable part of the land and to erect comfortable buildings, and he then moved to Vermont, and after this the farm passed into the possession of Levi Ward, who resided there a few years.

About the time that Joy located as above mentioned, one Joseph French settled on the lot adjoining on the east. He is supposed to have come from Attleborough, where his grand-father settled about the year 1720. The lot upon which French settled here is now the farm owned by Pelatiah Hodgkins; and the house stood a little east of Mr. Hodgkins's barn, and on the same side of the road. He resided here until 1808, then sold his farm to Hezekiah Hodgkins and left the town. His children were: Arethusa, Sarah, and Bridget, the latter of whom married Samuel Thurston of Marlboro'. There was also one son who died early in life.

Hugh Thompson came here about the year 1798, but from what place we have not been informed. He married Polly, the eldest daughter of Daniel Lawrence, and purchased of Nathan Barker that part of the farm which came into the possession of the latter by the will of his father, William Barker. The deed of this purchase was in consideration of five hundred dollars and was dated July 9, 1799. Thompson built a house and other buildings on the swell of land south-east of the former residence of William Barker, and lived there a few years, then sold his farm to his brother-in law, Daniel Lawrence, Jr., and bought the land now constituting the farm owned by Sidney A. Butler. He cleared several acres of his land, and erected a part of the buildings now on the farm; but after residing there a short time he removed to the State of Maine.

John* and David Garey of Leominster, Mass., came

* John, in early life, was a noted school teacher.

here some time prior to 1799, and settled on the farm now owned by Luke C. Clark. John married Betsey, the eldest daughter of Caleb Winch, to whom the land which Garey improved formerly belonged. In 1800, the two brothers rented the Tolman tavern, and kept a public house in the village one year, and then returned to Leominster. In 1807, John returned to Fitzwilliam in company with Joseph, another brother, and they bought of Edmund Bemis the farm which had been purchased by the latter, of James Brewer. The house, which was a one story building, was removed to the spot just south of the house recently owned by Leonard Osborne, and, after receiving an additional story and undergoing extensive repairs, was opened as a tavern. They kept this house two or three years, and again moved to Leominster. The tavern, together with the farm, came into the possession of Robinson and Farrar, who reserved a part of the land, and sold the remainder with the buildings to Timothy Kendall.

CHAPTER VII.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SETTLERS; FROM 1800, TO THE INCORPORATION OF TROY IN 1815.

NATHAN WHEELER was born in Holden, Mass., where he spent the early part of his life. He was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war, after which he married and settled in his native town. In 1800, he came to Marlboro', and resided a few years in the Bacon house, (so called), but did not at this time purchase any real estate. After this he moved to Fitchburg, where he lived two or three years, and then went to Saco, where Mrs. Wheeler died. Mr. Wheeler again returned to Fitzwilliam and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Hayden, and, when the latter in 1835, moved to Keene, he accompanied her, and died there the following year. His children were: 1, Polly, married Reuben Newell; 2, Adelia, married Nathan Newell; 3, Jonathan, married Lucy Whipple and settled in Fitchburg; 4, Eliza, married first, Elnathan Gorham, who died in 1821: second, Moses Hayden, who died in 1851: third, John Lawrence; 5, Clarissa, died at the age of thirty-six; 6, Nathan, lives in East Boston.

John and William Brown, from Fitchburg, came here about this period, and purchased the clothing-mill and worked at their trade, as clothiers, a short time, but not succeeding according to their expectations, they sold the mill to Thomas Binney and moved back to Fitchburg.

Binney* had before resided in another part of Marlboro', but on coming here married Lucinda, daughter of Richard Roberts, and lived a short time in the Bacon house, then in the Warren house, and finally in a part of his mill. He remained here some three or four years, then left the place.

In 1801 or '2, William Barnard, of Lancaster, purchased of Daniel Farrar, sen., the house which had been built by the latter for his son-in-law, Nathan Platts. Barnard was a blacksmith, and during the time he resided in the village he worked in the shop formerly occupied by Jonathan and Walter Capron. In 1808, he sold his location and moved into the house formerly owned by Reuben Ward. About this time he built a shop near the Ward bridge—so called—and here he constructed a trip-hammer and other machinery which were propelled by water. But after carrying on business here a short time, he formed a co-partnership with Moses Aldrich and built a scythe manufactory, on the spot which had been occupied by the grist-mill, rebuilt by Silas Wheeler. This was the first scythe manufactory in the town. Aldrich built the house near the shop—the same that was recently owned by Alfred Lawrence. This was for some years the only house where there is now the rudiments of a village. In 1816, they sold their shop and house to Amos Sibley, and Barnard moved to Cavendish, Vt.

In 1801, Thomas Clark, Jr., son of Thomas of whom some account has been given, married Roena Phillips, of Richmond, and settled on the home farm, where he resided until 1848; he then purchased the farm upon which his son Alvah S. now lives, and resided here until his death Oct. 14, 1856. Mrs. Clark died June, 1857. Their children were: 1, Howard, born Jan. 14, 1803, married Dolly Bemis, lives in Troy; 2, Fuller, born

* The fulling-mill was burnt soon after Mr. Binney came here, and he rebuilt it.

Oct. 26, 1804, married Adaline Porter, lives in Marlboro'; 3, Louisa, born May 7, 1807, died Dec. 2, 1832; 4, Luke C., born Aug. 22, 1809, married Abigail Lowe of Fitzwilliam, resides in Troy; 5, Lovina, born Nov. 8, 1812, died Aug. 2, 1816; 6, Lyman T., born April 29, 1817, was burned to death Dec. 4, 1834; 7, William, born May 5, 1822, died May 2, 1823; 8, Alvah S., born Aug. 29, 1824, married Serepta A. Brooks of Framingham.

In 1802, Josiah Morse bought of Thomas Tolman a small lot of land and built the present tavern.* We know but little† of him previous to the time he came here, other than that he had lived some years in Swansey, and that his wife was a daughter of Levi Maxcy of Attleborough. He kept a public house here until about the year 1812, when he sold his location to Constant Weaver, and removed to Attleborough. During the most of the time he resided here there were other public houses in the vicinity, so that on account of the competition, it was impossible for him to do a very lucrative business.

In 1803, Hezekiah Hodgkins bought of Simon Piper the farm now owned by Edmund Bemis. He was a native of New-Ipswich, where his early years were spent, but on the breaking out of the war he responded to his country's call and was in the army several years. After obtaining his discharge he married Lydia Cummings of Topsfield and settled in his native town, where he worked at his trade, as a cabinet-maker. In 1788, he came to Marlboro', and lived a few years a little south of the old meeting-house. After moving several times he purchased the farm as above mentioned, and built a saw and grist-mill where Mr. Stanley's mill now is. He also

* Now, (1859), occupied by John Clement.

† He was a son of Henry Morse, of whom some account has been given.

built the house and barn now on the farm, and made many of the improvements which enhance the value of it. In 1808, he sold the farm and mill to Edmund Bemis, sen., and bought, of Joseph French, the farm now owned by his son Pelatiah. The next year he built the house in which his son now lives, but continued some time to reside in the old house, using the new one as a shop, in which to manufacture rakes, a business which he followed in his later days. He had eleven children: 1, Lydia, married — Corbin of Rochester; 2, Stephen, born 1782, married — Corbin, died in Albany in 1827; 3, Pelatiah, born 1784, married Mehitable Adams, lives in Troy; 4, Sarah, born 1786, died in 1817; 5, Lydia, born in 1789, died the same year; 6, Amos, born 1792, died the same year; 7, Lucy, born 1793, married Enoch Garfield, died in Troy in 1854; 8, Lydia, born 1796, died in 1817; 9, Aaron, born in 1797, married first, Rhoda Perkins, who died: second, Mrs. Brown, died in Troy in 1855; 10, Elizabeth, born in 1804, died in 1812; 11, Sarah, born in 1810, married Almon Wright, died in 1843.

In 1804, Reuben Newell, the third son of Jacob, married Polly Wheeler and settled on the farm now owned by William A. Harris. The land was given him by his father, and he erected the most of the buildings now on the farm. He resided here until 1815, when he moved into a house which had been built for him by his father, just in front of the house now occupied by Charles Butler. This, on account of some peculiarity in its construction, was called the "plank house." Some years after, Reuben built the house now on the premises, and died there in 1844. His children were: 1, Stillman, born in 1806, married Lucy Clark, lives in Northbridge; 2, Miranda, born in 1807, married Sampson Wheeler, lives in Troy; 3, Pearson, born 1808, perished with cold on board the schooner Hudson in returning from

New-York in 1832; 4, Harlow, born 1810, married Mary E. Simons, lives in Wisconsin; 5, Mary, born 1811, married Horatio Lawrence, lives in Weston, Vt.; 6, Eliza, born 1817, married William Whitman of Troy, N. Y.; 7, Sarah, born 1822, married Sumner Taylor of Richmond.

Edmund Bemis came here at the period at which we have now arrived. He was born in Westminster in 1765, and, at the age of thirty-four years, married Susannah Graves and lived in Fitchburg about five years; but in 1804, he purchased of James Brewer the farm which is now mostly owned by Stephen B. Farrar. He lived here three years, then sold the farm to Garey, as already mentioned, and moved on to the Ward farm, where he lived one year. In 1808, he bought of Hezekiah Hodgkins the farm which had been purchased by the latter of Simon Piper. The next year he sold this farm to Jonas Garey, and bought the one now owned by his son Jonas, and here he resided till his death Feb. 11, 1857. His children were: 1, Clarissa, married William Whitcomb, lives in Troy; 2, Elijah, died at the age of two years; 3, Elijah 2d, married Lucy Butler, died Nov. 5, 1852; 4, Susannah, married William Jackson of Wallingford, Vt., died Dec. 5, 1826; 5, Jonas, married Fanny Lawrence, lives on the homestead; 6, Polly, married George W. Brown, lives in Troy; 7, Sumner, married R. Ann Thompson, who died in 1855, he now lives in Troy.

Of the descendants of the first settlers we should mention Jonathan Lawrence, son of Jonathan of whom some account has been given. In 1798, he married Dorothy, daughter of Moses Cutting and lived some years on the Goodenough place—so called—now in the edge of Marlboro. At about the period we are now considering he purchased of Hugh Thompson, the farm now owned by Sidney A. Butler. He resided here till within a few

years of the close of his life, when he went to live with his brother William. He died in 1837. His children were: 1, Alfred, born June 2, 1799, died Oct. 14, 1841; 2, Belinda, born July 12, 1802, married James Downing of Dedham; 3, Sophronia, born Jan. 29, 1804, lives in Troy; 4, Horatio, born May 17, 1807, married Mary Newell, lives in Vermont; 5, Austin, born Dec. 25, 1809; 6, Dorothy, born Nov. 26, 1812; 7, Gregory, born Feb. 23, 1816, married Emily Brown, lives in Troy.

At this period William Lawrence, fifth son of Jonathan, married Patty Haskell and settled on the homestead, where he has since resided till within about two years. In 1856, he moved with his son, Joseph E. Lawrence, to the place purchased of Austin B. Gates, where he is now living. His children are: 1, Calvin, born April 10, 1805, married Mary Ann Merrifield Nov. 8, 1838; 2, Mary, born Aug. 15, 1807, married first, E. Perkins, who died: second, Asa Boyden of R. I.; 3, Joseph, born Dec. 22, 1809, died Dec. 25, 1820; 4, Fanny, born Sept. 25, 1812, married Jonas Bemis, lives in Troy; 5, William H., born Sept. 29, 1815, died Jan. 10, 1817; 6, William, born July 15, 1817, lives in New-York; 7, Luke, born July 2, 1819, lives in Rhode Island; 8, Martha Ann, born Nov. 24, 1827, married B. F. Forristall, lives in Troy; 9, Joseph E., born Dec. 9, 1829, married Harriet E. Fuller, lives in Troy; 10, Alfred, born Jan. 24, 1834, married Caroline Streeter, lives in Troy.

Zalmon Howe of Holden, came here this year also, (1804), and bought the farm upon which Joseph Alexander is now living. He obtained it of Elijah Alexander, whose son, Gideon, bought it of one White, the first settler there. Howe married Phebe Holt of Holden, and resided on this farm four or five years and erected the present buildings. After this he resided four years



Wm. Lawrence







John Lawrence

on the Barker farm, two on the "Amasa Fuller place," two where George Farrar lives, and three where Joseph Alexander, Jr., now lives, and then moved to Fitzwilliam, where he died in 1855.* His children were: 1, Asenath, married John Simons of Brattleboro, Vt.; 2, Nelson, married first, — Sweetser, who died: second, Angeline Platts, is now living in Boston; 3, Sally, married — Sweetser of Fitzwilliam, both now dead; 4, Mary, married Harvey Blanding, lives in Troy; 5, Martha, married Asa Clark of Swanzey; 6, Harriet, married Gideon G. Willis of Swanzey; 7, Joel, married — Richardson, resides in Fitzwilliam.

In 1805, John Lawrence, son of Daniel, married Irena, daughter of Jacob Newell Jr., and settled on the homestead, where he is now living at the age of seventy-four, and retains much of his youthful vigor. Children: 1, Louisa, born in 1806, died at an early age; 2, Anna, born in 1807, lives in Attleborough; 3, Clarissa, born in 1809, died at the age of thirteen months; 4, Irena, born in 1810, died in 1842; 5, Simon, born in 1812, married Eliza Buffum, lives in Fitchburg; 6, Betsey, born in 1814, married A. B. Harrington, lives in Troy; 7, John, born in 1816, married, lives in Troy; 8, Houghton, born in 1818, lives in Troy; 9, Cynthia, born in 1820, died in 1840; 10, Sarah, born in 1822, died in 1849; 11, Harvey, born in 1823, lives in Illinois; 12, Almira, born in 1826, lives in Indiana. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1749, and he married second, Mrs. Eliza Hayden, with whom he is now living.

November 28, 1805, Henry Tolman, son of Benjamin of whom mention has been made, married Polly, daughter of Christopher Harris, and formed a co-partnership with his father-in-law in the business of the tavern. He lived there one and one-half years, then moved to Derry, Vt., where he resided three years, after which he re-

* Mrs. Howe is now (1859) living in Fitzwilliam.

turned and lived some time where William Whitcomb now lives. After this he kept a public house two years where Amasa Fuller now lives, and again returned to the Whitcomb place. He worked at brick-making three years in the yard now owned by Thomas Wright, then moved into the house now occupied by Sampson Wheeler, and resided there sixteen years; and after moving once or twice more he settled in Stirling, Mass., where he resided until his death March 6, 1851. Mrs. Tolman died Aug. 5, 1857. Their children were: 1, Charles M., born Jan. 21, 1807, married Lydia Lovejoy; 2, Nancy, born June 17, 1808, married Luther Towns, lives in Amherst; 3, Henry, Jr., born Aug. 13, 1809, married Harriet Rhodes, lives in Wisconsin; 4, Elisha H., born June 17, 1811, married Rusina Bayard of Fitzwilliam, lives in Troy; 5, Daniel, born Nov. 7, 1812, married Almira Davis, lives in Wisconsin; 6, Mary, born May 5, 1814, married Isaac Jackson, lives in Wisconsin; 7, Jacob N., born Jan. 2, 1816, married first, Eliza Ann Osborne, who died: second, Abby Moses, lives in Worcester; 8, James, born May 6, 1817, died Jan. 28, 1821; 9, Philander, born June 13, 1819, married Laura Kelton, lives in Maine; 10, Sarah Ann, born Dec. 31, 1824, died Nov. 2, 1844; 11, Amanda, born May 11, 1828, married Augustus Leach, lives in Stirling, Massachusetts.

Joseph Butler, a native of Bolton, came here this year, (1805), and bought of Rufus Russell the farm south-east of Simon Butler's, and now at some distance from the public highway, but formerly on an old road leading from Silas Fife's to Hugh Thompson's. His wife's maiden name was Temple, and they had lived in Bolton about eighteen years after their marriage. They resided here about thirty years, then moved to Marlboro', where they died. Their children were: 1, Betsey, born Sept. 28, 1791, married Elias Mann, who died in

1857, and she is now living in Jaffrey, a widow; 2, Amos, born Dec. 13, 1793, married Polly Sargent of Lancaster, lives in Plymouth, Vt.; 3, Joseph, born March 10, 1794, married Polly Mason, lives in Boylston, Mass.; 4, Olive, born Oct. 11, 1795, married Simon Butler, lives in Troy; 5, Abigail, born June 3, 1798, married Levi Daggett, is now living in Rindge; 6, Lucy, born June 3, 1800, married Elijah Bemis, who died Nov. 5, 1852, and she is now living in Troy; 7, Asa, born June 15, 1802, married Julia Butler, is now living in Avon, Ill.; 8, Jabez, born Nov. 14, 1803, married Betsey Boyden, lives in Plymouth, Vt.; 9, Levi, born July 7, 1809, married Sophia Sargent, lives in Worcester.

In the fall of 1806, Aaron Holt bought of Daniel Lawrence Jr. the farm upon which Hugh Thompson first settled, (since called the Brooks place), the deed being dated the 12th of September of that year. Mr. Holt was born Oct. 27, 1776, at Holden, where his father, from Andover, settled at an early period. In the spring of 1807, he came to Marlboro', with his family, and settled on the farm above mentioned, where he resided ten years. After this he lived one year on each of the farms now owned by Alvah S. Clark and William Whitcomb; he then bought the farm now owned by Hamilton Parker, and resided there three years. In 1822, he lived on the farm now owned by Levi L. Pierce, and in 1823, on that owned by Sidney A. Butler, but in 1824, he moved on to the Gove place, (so called), south of the Jonathan Clark place. In the fall of 1826, while passing down the hill, near the present residence of Lyman Harrington, he met a young man riding one horse and leading another. The horse which was being led was a vicious animal, and refused to go, and Mr. Holt, in attempting to assist the stranger in conquering his unruly beast, was kicked in the region of

the stomach, in consequence of which he died the next day. His children were: 1, Aaron, born Jan. 25, 1801, died Jan. 6, 1818; 2, Joel, born March 30, 1803, married Thirza Baker Nov. 20, 1828, is now living on the farm formerly owned by William Barker; 3, Jotham Howe, born Feb. 22, 1805, married Miriam Bartlett, lives on the farm formerly owned by Joseph Cutting; 4, Dorothy, born Sept. 8, 1807, died in 1812; 5, Moses Wheeler, born July 6, 1810, died Sept. 21, 1813; 6, William, born Oct. 13, 1812, married, lives at the West; 7, Amos, born Dec. 20, 1814; 8, Dorothy, born Feb. 28, 1816, married John Pool of Jaffrey, died April 18, 1840; 9, Betsey, born March 16, 1819, married Eri J. Spaulding of Troy, died Aug. 8, 1847; 10, Aaron, born July 15, 1821; 11, Lydia, born Nov. 16, 1825, married — Maynard of Holden.

This year Daniel Farrar, Jr., second son of Daniel before mentioned, married Lucena, daughter of Daniel Millin of Fitzwilliam, and located where Jonathan Capron formerly lived. He occupied the old house till after the death of his father, but eventually built the brick-house now on the premises. He has been a very industrious man, and is much esteemed by the people of the town. His children are: 1, Hannah, born Oct. 11, 1807, died Sept. 14, 1824; 2, Lucena, born May 15, 1810, died Dec. 12, 1855; 3, Betsey, born April 22, 1813, lives with her parents; 4, Daniel M., born Oct. 6, 1815, married — Keith, lives in Fitzwilliam; 5, Leonard, born Sept. 20, 1817, is now living with his parents; 6, James, born June 29, 1820, married Clara Brown of Warwick, lives in Adrian, Mich.; 7, Hannah, born April 25, 1825, died Jan. 30, 1826.

In 1807, Joshua Harrington, Jr., married Nelly Gates of Dublin, and lived with his father two years. In 1809, he built the old part of the house now owned by Mrs. Sarah Goddard. The year previous he and his brother

Elijah, built a carding-mill near the pail-shop recently owned by Charles Coolidge, and they were in business there together several years; but in 1820, Joshua sold his house to Solomon Goddard, and his interest in the mill to his brother Elijah, and moved to Alstead, where he resided till 1850; then moved to Pittsford, New-York, where he is now living. He has had the following children: 1, Sally, born May 6, 1809, died at the age of twenty-three; 2, Lyman, born May 5, 1811, married Mary Wilbur, is now living in Troy; 3, Elenor, born May 23, 1813, married Josiah Bridge of Lowell; 4, Joshua, born Aug. 26, 1815, married R. M. Wright of Winchester, died in California Sept. 4, 1849; 5, Leonard B., born March 7, 1818, married Eunice Grant of Lyme, lives in New-Alstead; 6, Charles, born May 9, 1820, married Rachel Evans, lives in Ohio; 7, Lucy Ann, born July 22, 1822, married Nathaniel Adams of Marlow, who died Oct. 15, 1856; 8, George F., born June 10, 1824, married his brother Joshua's widow, lives in California; 9, Mary Jane, born Aug. 27, 1826, married Stephen Adams, lives in New-York.

Samuel Lawrence, second son of Jonathan, settled here not far from this time, although we cannot fix the date with much confidence. He married — Pratt and lived a few years in Royalston, and, on coming here, he purchased the house in which John Rogers had resided, and made it his abode. He was a carpenter, and the most of his time was devoted to his trade. In the great freshet of the winter of 1810, he was employed with others, by the proprietors of the Turnpike, to remove a large body of ice which was obstructing the passage of the water under the bridge below Aldrich & Barnard's scythe-shop, and threatening its destruction. While standing upon the ice the obstruction suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated with considerable violence into the stream, and carried rapidly down the cur-

rent. Although considerably injured by the shock he crawled upon a fragment of floating ice, and in this condition neared the rapids below, and, before assistance could be rendered him by those on shore, he was hurried, with his slippery raft, down the foaming torrent, where he disappeared forever. The following summer a *femur* (thigh-bone) of a man was found some distance below, and this was, no doubt, a part of his frame. His children were: 1, William, born Feb. 23, 1800, married Sarah E. Hiscock, died in Marlboro' Jan. 8, 1852; 2, Almon, born 1802, married first, Louisa Lawrence, who died in 1835: second, Mary Ranfield, and is now living in Cambridge, Mass.; 3, Danforth, born 1804, married Mary Newman, settled in Medford; 4, Jonas, born 1806, married Lydia Coburn, settled in Hillsborough.

February 22, 1807, Daniel Cutting, Jr., eldest son of Daniel, married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, and settled on the farm east of the school-house in District No. three, which farm he purchased of the heirs of Hezekiah Coolidge. He appears to have inherited much of his father's business capacity, was an upright man and took a deep interest in the business affairs of the town, and was elected to numerous offices of trust and responsibility. For some years a large proportion of his time was employed in trading in cattle and sheep, and he did very much towards supplying the Brighton market. He died Nov. 16, 1855. Their children were: 1, Permelia, born April 17, 1807, married Abner Stanley, lives in Troy; 2, Caroline, born Dec. 5, 1808, married Chester Lyman; 3, Adaline, born Sept. 10, 1810, married Samuel Garey; 4, Albert, born Aug. 20, 1812, died Oct. 30, 1828; 5, Sarah, born June 12, 1814, died Sept. 29, 1815; 6, Daniel Wise, born March 7, 1816, married and lives in Vermont; 7, Sarah, born Feb. 19, 1818, married Charles Coolidge, located in Boston; 8, Clarissa, born Feb. 23, 1820, married Hale

Wetherbee, lives in California; 9, Abigail, born Jan. 4, 1822, married James R. Stanley, lives in Jaffrey; 10, Arvilla, born Nov. 25, 1823.

At this period Levi Maxcy bought of Jonas Robinson, the house in which the latter had resided some years previous to his removal to Fitzwilliam village. Mr. Maxcy was a native of Attleborough, where his grandfather, Alexander Maxcy, settled in 1721. Levi, the second son of Josiah, married Ruth, daughter of Jacob Newell, and settled in his native town, where his children were born. When quite advanced in life he came here, most probably by the solicitation of his daughter, Mrs. Josiah Morse, where it was thought that his interests could be more carefully looked after. He resided here until the time that his son-in-law left the tavern, then returned to Attleborough. Three of his sons, Jonathan, Milton, and Virgil, were graduates of Brown University, and eminent in literary and professional life. Levi, another son, who possessed superior talents, though not liberally educated, died at the South.

The following year Easman Alexander married Lucy Garfield and settled on the home farm with his father, where he is still living. He is emphatically a home man, having never been in a car or stage-coach, and very seldom going beyond the limits of the town; but unlike many other home men, *he knows the way to the church*. His children are: 1, Mary, born May 13, 1805, married Russell Waters of Fitchburg; 2, Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1808, died March 8, 1830; 3, Elinor, born July 25, 1810, died Feb. 21, 1838; 4, Annis, born June 12, 1812, died March 12, 1834; 5, Hannah, born July 10, 1814, died Dec. 22, 1833; 6, Lucy born April 12, 1817, married Levi Whittemore April 12, 1841, died Aug. 10, 1841; 7, Easman, born Sept. 5, 1819, married Dorothy Ann Lawrence, June, 1842, lives in Gardner; 8, John C., born March 17, 1822,

born March 31, 1819, lives in Boston; 6, Elizabeth, born April 16, 1823, married — Ford of Concord, died in 1857; 7, Jacob Newell, born Jan. 4, 1827, married Betsey Fife, lives in Troy.

Caleb Perry purchased the farm formerly owned by Dea. Silas Fife and removed there in May, 1810. Mr. Perry was born at Fitchburg, Mass, about the year 1773, and was married to Deborah Fairbanks of Holliston, in 1798. He resided in Troy until 1829, when he sold his farm to his son-in-law, Abel Baker, and removed to Alstead. In 1833, his wife and four sons were attacked with typhoid fever, and all died except one son. Mr. Perry subsequently removed to Temple, and after a residence there of about ten years, he removed to Athol, Mass., where he died in October, 1849.

In 1811, Joseph Alexander, son of Gideon, married Lucretia Howe, who was born in Holden July 11, 1788. He purchased of Zalmon Howe the farm upon which he has ever since resided. Children: 1, Joseph, born Feb. 7, 1812, married Prudence Blanden; 2, Elijah, born Feb. 14, 1814, died March 20, 1822; 3, Calvin, born April 23, 1816, married Abby Ann Murphy; 4, Lucretia, born Sept. 11, 1818, married David Woodward of Swanzey, who died in 1856; 5, Louisa, born Oct. 13, 1820, died Oct. 20, 1826; 6, Elijah 2d, born March 14, 1823, died Sept. 29, 1826; 7, Luther, born May 1, 1825, married Lydia S. Harris, is now living in Marlboro'; 8, Caroline, born May 3, 1827; 9, Charles, born March 5, 1831, married Ellen Aplin of Swanzey.

Early this year Elias Mann, son of Theodore, married Betsey Butler, and although he frequently changed locations, spent a large proportion of his life in Troy. He died in Jaffrey March 11, 1858. Mrs. Mann is now living in Jaffrey. Children: 1, Lauren A., born July 15, 1813, died at the age of eight months; 2, Elias W., born Oct. 15, 1815, died Oct. 20, 1829; 3, Edward,





Daniel W. Farrar

born Feb. 16, 1817, died Oct. 15, 1819; 4, Lauren 2d, born Jan. 15, 1819, died Feb. 5, same year; 5, Edwin, born Sept. 20, 1821, died April 29, 1856; 6, Almon, born Sept. 15, 1823; 7, Eliza, born July 15, 1825, died June 27, 1826; 8, L. Jason, born July 1, 1827, died Jan 1, 1831; 9, John W., born Dec. 8, 1830.

May 24, 1812, Daniel Warren Farrar, the seventh son of Phinehas, married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Wright, and resided a short time in the Maxcy house, (so called). He came here as has already been stated, in the year 1800, and was a clerk in the store of Jonas Robinson seven years, he then formed a co-partnership with his master, and they carried on business in company until 1813, when Farrar bought out Robinson, and took the sole charge of the store. Mrs. Farrar died April 15, 1814, and he married second, Betsey Griffin, Aug. 17, 1815. At this time he resided in the Garey tavern, but traded in the Robinson store. In 1835, he moved the old store a little back and built the present brick-store, in which he continued business until 1843, when he relinquished it to his son, David Warren, and since then, has devoted the most of his time to farming. The house in which he now resides was built in 1836. For the last fifty years, Col. Farrar has been one of the most enterprising men of the town, and probably no one has exerted a greater influence. His name is identified with almost every public act, and although his position at times may have been violently assailed, yet all have been willing to give him the credit for strict integrity, and of acting from the best of motives. In some respects he has been a remarkable man. Few men with the same early advantages, would have made so conspicuous a mark in life. He possessed good native talent, an active mind and was quick of apprehension, but his school advantages were very limited. But he had a mind for improvement and an energy which enabled him

to overcome the most formidable obstacles, and to make up in good measure the deficiency of early school advantages. Every day to him was a practical school; he kept his books by his side, but instead of gathering from them, like too many of our modern scholars, a few theories without a knowledge of their application, he used them, as was once said by a noted divine, as soldiers to assist him in fighting the battles of life. He made his books contribute to his business capacity, and in all his studies, "*cui bono?*" was his earnest inquiry. Thus, his education was highly practical, and this will account for his success in life. Children: 1, David Warren, born Jan. 30, 1817, married Hannah Wheeler, lives in Troy; 2, Eliza Wright, born Sept. 26, 1818, married Rev. Alfred Stevens, Aug. 17, and died Dec. 8, 1844; 3, Helen Maria, born June 15, 1820, married Rev. A. Jenkins, June 7, 1843, and died May 22, 1851; 4, Edward, born Nov. 14, 1822, graduated at Harvard Law School 1847, is now clerk of the court for Cheshire county, lives at Keene; 5, Sarah, born Sept. 28, 1824, died March 27, 1838; 6, Daniel, born May 29, 1836, has recently commenced the study of medicine.

In the early part of this year Luna Starkey, eighth son of Peter, married Hannah White, and lived a short time, in the house with his father. In 1813, he bought of Ebenezer Sanders, the farm upon which the latter had resided some years. He lived here until his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1850. Children: 1, Luna, born May 18, 1812, died March 30, 1833; 2, Daniel, born Feb. 12, 1815, married Sarah Holbrook, lives on the Nurse farm; 3, Bailey, born Jan. 20, 1816, married Betsey Clark, lives in Troy; 4, Hannah L., born Jan. 19, 1820, married first, Jonathan Clark, Jr., who died Oct. 14, 1852: second, Daniel G. Carter of Fitzwilliam; 5, Stephen, born July 20, 1823, married Polly Sweetser, died March 30, 1843; 6, Ezekiel, born Nov.

24, 1824, married Lucy Drury, is now living at the West; 7, Alanson, born Oct. 12, 1826, married Mary Rice, lives in Troy; 8, Vienna, born May 15, 1829, died Jan. 30, 1848; 9, Edward, born Oct. 14, 1831, married Mary Butler, lives in Troy; 10, Ira G., born March 4, 1834, lives with his mother on the Frye place.

This year, also, Isaac Lawrence, fourth son of Jonathan, built the house now owned by Levi L. Pierce, and resided there some four or five years, then moved to Vermont. His wife was Polly Lebourveau of Keene.

At this time, Capt. James Godfrey was living in the house which stood where Mrs. Lydia Whittemore's now stands. He was a shoe-maker, and came here from Lancaster, but at what time we have not been informed. His wife's maiden name was Goodwin, and was a sister of Mrs. Barnard. In 1813, he sold his house to Salmon Whittemore and moved to Fitzwilliam. He had four children: Eliza, Goodwin, Sarah, and John.

Salmon Whittemore of Royalston, Mass., came here this year, and bought the farm now owned by A. S. Clark. Levi Haskell had owned the farm some years previous, but at this time he sold to Whittemore, and moved to Fitzwilliam. The latter lived here one year then bought Capt. Godfrey's house, and moved to the village. In his earlier years he had learned the clothier's trade, and the 1st of April, 1815, bought, of Jonathan Wood of Fitzwilliam, the fulling-mill which had been built by Thomas Binney. For this he paid \$1600, but the mill was old and the timbers so decayed that the following year he took the mill down, and built a new one on the same spot. This was the mill that now stands there. Mr. Whittemore is said to have been a skilful workman, and that he was much esteemed by his fellow-citizens is evident from the various offices to which he was promoted by their suffrages. He died May 6, 1826. Children: 1, Mary, born Oct. 11, 1806, died

Oct. 14, 1831; 2, Sarah S., born June 28, 1808, died Jan. 21, 1832; 3, Abigail F., born Oct. 3, 1809, died Feb. 27, 1814; 4, Lydia L., born Sept. 20, 1811, married William S. Hutchins, Dec. 20, 1832, is now a widow; 5, Cyrus, born March 19, 1813, married Mary D. Richardson of Greenfield, March 23, 1836, lives at the West; 6, Elijah N., born April 27, 1817, died March 6, 1820; 7, Abigail N., born May 29, 1820, married Samuel G. Whitney, May 24, 1842; 8, George, born Aug. 13, 1822, married Emily Barker, June 18, 1844, lives at Milford, Mass.; 9, Solomon, born June 29, 1826, died Nov. 24, the same year. Mr. Whittemore built the house in which his widow now lives, in 1825.

In the month of April, this year, Daniel Ball, of Marlboro', bought the Abraham Randall farm of Simeon Brooks, who had resided there a short time. Ball married Lydia Smith, of Worcester, and settled in Marlboro' in 1786. He was a farmer, and resided on the above mentioned farm until his death, Feb. 23, 1828. Children: 1, Lydia, married John Thurston of Marlboro'; 2, Betsey, married — Stanford of Dublin; 3, Relief, married Liebieus Rhoads of Marlboro'; 4, Olive, married Simeon Cobb of Dublin; 5, Esther, married Benjamin Boswith of Winchendon; 6, Ruth, married Stephen Rhoads of Marlboro'; 7, Lucy, married Daniel Woodward of Swanzey; 8, Patty, married Stephen Harris of Troy; 9, Daniel, married Hannah Bolles of Richmond; 10, Wesson, married Lydia Walker of Roy-alston, Mass.

Luke Harris, son of Christopher, married Polly Whitney, and moved into the house with his father, about this time, and resided there a few years, then moved into the Whipple house. Mrs. Harris died Sept., 1816, and the next year he married Betsey Whitney, sister of his former wife. In 1818, he bought the farm on which Isaac Lawrence first settled, and lived there five and one-half



Luke Harris





years, then sold this farm to William Lawrence, and moved into the Thomas Tolman house. In 1825, he built, for Salmon Whittemore, the house now owned by Mrs. Whittemore. The following year he bought the pail-mill built by Moses Curtis and commenced making pails. Shortly after this he bought the house built by Jonathan B. French and lived there until 1836, when he sold the pail-shop to Charles Coolidge, and his house to Nathan Winch, and moved into the house now owned by E. P. Kimball. This year he bought of Elijah Harrington the grist-mill and water-privilege just below the stone-bridge. He took the grist-mill down and commenced immediately to build the factory, which was completed the following year, and used to manufacture woollen cloth. In 1841, he moved to Stirling, Mass., and after residing there five years, he went to Richmond, where he lived until 1858, then moved to Nelson, where he is now living. Mrs. Harris died soon after going to Nelson. Children: 1, James Madison, born May 24, 1812, died Feb., 1816; 2, Mary Ann, born Oct. 30, 1813, is now in Troy; 3, Martha, born March 25, 1816, married Herman Kendall of Stirling; 4, Susan, born March 20, 1818, died 1839; 5, Sarah W., born Oct. 23, 1819, married Isaac W. Holbrook; 6, Nathan W., born March 5, 1821; 7 and 8, Ferdinand and Isabella, (twins), born March 29, 1824, both died in 1825; 9, John W., born Sept. 15, 1828; 10, Isaiah, born Jan. 13, 1831, lives at Forkner's Hill, Missouri; 11, Caroline Elizabeth, born Feb. 14, 1833, married Reuben Phillips of Nelson.

Early in the spring, Constant Weaver, from the State of Rhode Island, bought the tavern of Josiah Morse and moved here with his family. He kept the tavern about two years, and in the mean time he constructed a pottery, the first establishment of the kind in the town. This stood in the back part of what is now the tavern

garden. Several unsuccessful attempts to find clay of a suitable quality for manufacturing the ware, were made before the right sort of material was obtained. In the bank near what is now Harvey Blanding's mill-pond was found a good quality of clay, and from that was obtained the requisite supply. Mr. Weaver did but little in the pottery himself, but committed the management of it to his son, who proved to be incompetent to the task, consequently little was accomplished. In 1814, he sold the tavern to Elnathan Gorham and returned to Rhode Island.

Sylvester P. Flint, from Fitchburg, came here, also, in 1812, and bought the Ball tavern and farm of — Fuller, who obtained them of Christopher Harris. He did not pretend to keep a public house, although he occasionally entertained travellers who had years before been accustomed to stop there. We should suppose him to have been somewhat of a business man, from the fact that he was chosen one of the selectmen of the town in the years 1815, '16, and '18, and represented the town in the Legislature of the State in 1818. In 1821, he moved to Keene.

In 1814, Elnathan Gorham bought the tavern of Constant Weaver and continued the public house. When a young man, he learned the clothier's trade and settled in Chesterfield, where he worked several years, but being desirous of changing his business he came here as above stated, and for a few years did quite an active business in the tavern. Shortly after this his wife died, and he married Eliza, daughter of Nathan Wheeler, in 1816. Four years after he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where after a short residence his health so failed that it was deemed advisable for him to leave the city; and he retired to Batavia, where he died in 1821. He was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, and while here he took a deep interest in the prosperity of



Samuel May Jr.

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the town. Children: 1, Eliza, born 1817, married first, Dr. Baker of Chelsea, Mass., who died: second, Earle Clark, and is now living in Troy; 2, Charles, born 1820, died near Panama, 1856.

In October of this year, Pelatiah Hodgkins, son of Hezekiah, married Mehitable Adams of Jaffrey, and settled on the homestead farm, where he has ever since resided. Children: 1, Augustus, born Nov. 12, 1815, died Oct. 29, 1817; 2, Lydia, born Aug. 30, 1818, died June 20, 1845; 3, Augustus 2d, born June 29, 1820, married Hannah J. Rosebrook, 1858; 4, Sarah C., born July 19, 1823; died March 8, 1826; 5, Hezekiah, born Jan. 8, 1829.

In 1815, Nathan Newell, son of Jacob Newell, Jr., built the front part of the house now owned by Edward P. Kimball. He had married Adelia, daughter of Nathan Wheeler, and resided some time previous in what was the Warren store. He was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in a shop which stood where Thomas Goodall's stable now stands. In 1818, he sold his house to William Stearns, and moved into the house then owned by Solomon Goddard, where he resided about one year, then moved to Richmond. He had three children: 1, Amos, married Sarah Larkin, lives in Richmond; 2, Anna F., married Aaron Wheeler of Richmond; 3, Finney, married Emily Harris, lives at the West.

This year, Lyman Wright bought the Warren stand and Winch tan-yard of David White and Joshua Harrington, who had obtained them of Warren at the time he left the town. He soon built a new tannery, which stood nearly over the stream and a little lower down than the present one. Some years after, he moved this building a few feet up the stream, and towards the north, and put an addition upon the east end, and this is the tannery of the present day. Col. Wright is the son of Thomas Wright, and was born at Fitzwilliam, March 8,

1793. He learned the tanner and currier's trade in Templeton, and on coming here, boarded with Col. Farrar while he was building his tannery, and making the necessary arrangements for house-keeping. April 16, 1817, he married Betsey Bowker of Firzwilliam, who was born Aug. 29, 1794. He resided in what was the Warren tavern, and this underwent no particular change until 1841, when he covered the frame with brick walls and remodelled the inside. The store which had been attached to the north end of the tavern, he also removed around to the south, and repaired it for a dwelling-house. In 1836, he built the saw-mill, and shortly after, the house now owned by Charles Carpenter. At that time, the only road to the premises was a common foot-path; the road by there, and across the mill-pond, was not laid out until 1850. Col. Wright has been an active, enterprising man, has held various offices, both civil and military, and is much esteemed by his fellow-citizens. Children: 1, Harriet Millin, born June 8, 1821, married Edwin Hill, Nov. 2, 1843, lives in Gardner, Mass.; 2, Fostina Miles, born Feb. 12, 1823, married first, Leonard W. Gilmore, Nov. 5, 1841, who died: second, Lorenzo V. Munroe, Dec. 28, 1847, lives in Ashburnham; 3, Melancia B., born April 6, 1828, married Lemuel C. Pratt, Feb. 17, 1855, lives at Newburgh, Ohio; 4, Leonard, born June 28, 1832, married Mary Jane Bemis, Oct. 23, 1855, lives in Troy.

December 7th of this year, Stephen Farrar, third son of George, married Delila Bemis and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Alexander, Jr. The buildings on the farm were constructed for him by his father, and he resided there until March 15, 1831, when he exchanged farms with Timothy Kendall and came to the village, where his son Stephen B., now lives. He died March 2, 1841. Children: 1, Charles, born April 6, 1817, died in 1838; 2, John, born Feb. 3, 1819, died

July 24, 1841; 3, Stephen Bemis, born May 18, 1821, died June, 1826; 4, Stephen Bemis, 2d, born Aug. 23, 1826, married — Twitchell.

Calvin Davis, of Hancock, came here this year and built the house recently owned by Luther Chapman, Esq. The north room on the first floor was finished for a store; the remainder of the building was occupied as a tenement. Mr. Davis traded here until 1820, when having become somewhat embarrassed in his business he sold his location to — Holbrook from Keene, who continued the store.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PEOPLE DESIRE A NEW TOWN; REASONS FOR THE SEPARATION; THEY PETITION TO BE VOTED OFF; THEIR REQUEST DENIED; BUILD A MEETING-HOUSE; SUBJECT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE; ENCOUNTER OPPOSITION; COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION; HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE; CHARTER OBTAINED; TOWN ORGANIZED.

OUR investigations thus far have been mostly limited to portions of the territory of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey, and Richmond, for Troy up to this period has had no political existence. But this year, (1815), these portions of territory, with the inhabitants thereon, were by legislative enactment, incorporated into a town. And in order to a full understanding of this matter it will be necessary to go back a few years in the order of time, and notice some of the reasons which made the separation desirable on the part of the people, and the means employed to bring this about. In the first place, the surface of this territory was so uneven and hilly, and the hills extended in such directions, as to render it inconvenient for the inhabitants of some parts of it to reach the centre of their respective towns. At this time, also, the village had attained considerable size, and become a place of extensive business, so that it commanded the most of the trade within a circle of a radius of two or three miles. And the people, having become accustomed to do much of their private business here, very naturally concluded that it would be for their convenience to

transact their public business here also. Then again, the village, having been built up upon the border of two towns, was under a divided jurisdiction, and so long as this was the case the inhabitants must feel that their interests to a certain extent were divided, and this was neither pleasant nor conducive to the prosperity of the place. These were the main reasons urged for an act of incorporation, and we can see that they were really cogent and deserving candid consideration. In order to prepare the way for the organization of a new town, it was thought to be a matter of primary importance to build a Meeting-House. This subject was first agitated in the year 1794, and the following is a copy of a petition that was drawn up at that time:

“ To the Inhabitants of ye Town of Fitzwilliams in the County of Cheshire, in Legal Town Meeting assembled, on ye 25th Day of August A. D. 1794:

The Petion of ye Subscribers a Com'tee in behalf of the Inhabitants, settled on ye lands included in the 5th, 6th, & 7th Ranges of lotts, with the weddge tear, together with a number of lotts southwest of the branch, so called, in the town of Marlborough, with a number of lotts of land on the northend of the Town of Fitzwilliams, bounded as followeth, begining at Writchmond line, including ye 7th lott in the 12th Range; thence east including the 20th lott in ye 9th range; thence east to Jafery line, including all the lands lying north of said line in said Town of Fitzwilliams; Together with a number of lotts at ye southeast corner of Swansey and ye northeast corner of Writchmond, and a number of lotts from the northwest corner of Jaffery, Humbly Sheweth—That by reason of our great distance from ye Hous of Publick worship and other meetings for transaction of Publick buiseness in our respective Towns, upon mature deliberatin in publick meeting called for

that purpose, think our duty & a reasonable request that we should be incorporated into a distinct town with equal powers and priveledges of other Towns within this State.

Therefore in behalf of said Inhabitants, we humbly request Gentlemen your aprobation of ye Same, and that by your vote or grant, you signify your Willingness that we be incorporated by ye General Court into a Distinct Town as afore, all which is humbly Submitted by your obedient Servants—

EPHRAIM ROOT,	} Com'tee.
ENOCH STARKEY,	
DANIEL FARRAR,	
JESSE BELOWS,	

Fitzwilliams the 6th of August A. D. 1794.”

“FITZWILLIAMS August 6th 1794.

The subscribers inhabitants of said Town hereby request ye Gentlemen, Selectmen of this Town to inSert ye prayer of ye Within petion, and make it an Artical in ye warrant for ye next Townmeeting;
witness our hands &c.

AGABUS BISHOP,	EDWARD FOSTER,
JOHN SWEETLAND,	DAVID WHITE,
EBENEZER MASON,	EBENEZER NURS,
WILLIAM FARRAR,	JOHN WHITE,
THOMAS BRUCE,	ABRAHAM HAWKINS,
NATHANIEL BUCKLIN,	NATHANIEL BUCKLIN, Jr.,
JONAS WARREN,	EZEKIEL WHITE,
JONAS ROBESON,	ISAAC JACKSON,
JONATHAN WHITNEY,	JOHN JACKSON,
JOHN WHITNEY,	THOMAS TOLMAN,
JOHN GODDING,	TIMOTHY GODDING.”

At a Town Meeting, shortly after the date of the above petition, this subject was taken into consideration, but the town refused to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. In the year 1800, the subject was again agitated, but the result was a little talk only, which was soon dropped. In the summer of 1812, the subject was

again revived, and on this wise: one afternoon, Jacob Osborne and Edmund Bemis happened to meet at D. W. Farrar's store, and "over a mug of toddy" (so the story is) broached the subject to Dr. Wright, who by request wrote some notices for a citizen's meeting, to be held at Weaver's Hotel, for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, and devising such plans as might seem expedient. At this meeting, of which Capt. Daniel Farrar was chairman, and Dr. Wright, secretary, the subject was warmly discussed, but to avoid hasty action and give ample time for reflection, the meeting was adjourned for a few days. At this adjourned meeting a committee was chosen, consisting of Capt. Isaac Fuller, George Farrar, sen., Daniel W. Farrar, Daniel Cutting, and David White, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for building a Meeting-House, and procuring a charter of the proposed town. And in order to obtain the best plan possible for a house, Capt. Fuller and D. W. Farrar were directed to go to Templeton and examine a model house which had just been completed in that town. At a meeting of the citizens in 1813, this committee reported the result of their proceedings; whereupon it was voted that they should draw a plan of the house after the model they had examined, and sell what pews they could to raise money to defray the expense of building. The committee drew the plan and proceeded to sell the pews; but not succeeding according to their expectation, they became discouraged and were about to abandon the enterprise. Just at this time, Elnathan Gorham moved into the village, and by his zeal and energy infused new life into the whole matter. He bought pews and rendered such pecuniary aid, as enabled the committee to go forward and place the building under contract. The timber for the frame was furnished by the citizens, and hewn according to the dimensions furnished by the committee; the framing and outside

finishing were let to a man from Sullivan for \$550; the inside finishing was let to Samuel Morse of Templeton for \$600. The contractors went forward with their work with all possible speed, so that the frame was raised in June, and the house was dedicated* early the following winter. The raising will probably be distinctly remembered by all now living who participated in the act, from a single circumstance that transpired at the time. Just as the frame was partially raised and the effort of every man was required to sustain and complete the work, an alarm was given that a boy had fallen into the mill-pond and was drowned. Quick as thought, a large number rushed to the water, leaving their companions in labor in a most perilous condition. For a little time a few only, thoughtful and brave men, stood at their posts, though they were almost led to tremble lest the weight they had to sustain should prove too much for their strength, and they should be crushed beneath the falling timbers. Fortunately, however, no harm ensued and the drowning boy† by great effort was saved. Having completed the contracts for the building of a Meeting-House, the committee proceeded to make a survey and draw a plan of the proposed town; and they got an article inserted in the warrant for the Annual Meeting of each of the towns from which they proposed to sever territory, to see if they would vote it off. Swanzey and

* The sermon at the dedication was preached by Rev. John Sabin of Fitzwilliam. Rev. Messrs. Ainsworth of Jaffrey, Payson of Rindge, Fish of Marlboro', and Brown of Swanzey, took part in the exercises. This house was remodelled in 1857, at an expense of about \$2500, and rededicated February 23, 1858. The services on this occasion consisted of a prayer and historical discourse by Rev. Luther Townsend and appropriate remarks by Messrs. Daniel W. Farrar, Jotham H. Holt, and Brown Nurse, of Troy, and Dr. Silas Cummings of Fitzwilliam.

† This lad was Aaron, son of Hugh Mason.

Richmond voted to grant their request, but Fitzwilliam and Marlboro' refused. Not disheartened, they went before the Legislature at its session in June following, and presented before that body their plan, and petitioned for an act of incorporation. In this transaction Col. D. W. Farrar was agent for the petitioners, and through his influence the subject was brought before the House, where it encountered vehement opposition, but was so far entertained, that a committee was appointed to examine the ground, hear the parties, and report to the next session of the Legislature. This committee consisted of John Smith of Peterborough, Lockhart Willard of Keene, and ——— Brown of New-Ipswich. In the spring of 1815, they came here, and, after a partial view of the place, had a public hearing at Gorham's Hotel. After weighing the testimony on both sides they expressed themselves adverse to the prayer of the petitioners. Upon this, Col. Farrar proposed to them to make a more thorough examination of the territory. To this they assented, and Col. Farrar led them to the top of the Fuller Hill, and from thence to the Marlboro' Meeting-House. This was about the time when buggy wagons came into general use in this region, and as we may imagine, they were almost any thing but the light vehicles of the present day. One of these containing two ponderous bodies in the form of a court's committee, and drawn over a road like this, was enough to make a horse of ordinary strength plead the petitioners' cause far more effectually than could have been done by any feed attorney. When they had arrived at the Meeting-House the minds of the committee were completely revolutionized, and one of them distinctly declared that "the people of West Hill ought never to be compelled to travel such a road as that to reach the centre of their town." Having secured the favor of the committee, the petitioners took new courage, and pressed their claim with more deter-

mined resolution. But Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam threw every obstacle in their way, the strife became ardent, and it seemed that,

"Long time in even scale ——
The battle hung;" ——

when circumstances occurred which rendered it much more desirable on the part of the latter town, to lose the troublesome member, than to retain it at the expense of entailing upon herself a perpetual quarrel. At this time *her* Meeting-House had become so dilapidated that it was found necessary to build a new one, and then a contention arose respecting its location. Some argued that it should stand upon the site of the old one, others that the village was the only proper place. Meeting after meeting was held to settle this vexed question, but the friends of the new town, holding the balance of power between the different parties, were sure to defeat all their efforts. At length a compromise was entered into between one of the parties and the petitioners, by which the former agreed to yield to the request of the latter, on condition that the latter should not interfere with them in their efforts to accomplish their purposes. In this way, Fitzwilliam voted to relinquish her title to that portion of her territory claimed for the new town, and she was then enabled to settle her own domestic quarrels. Marlboro' learning that Fitzwilliam had yielded in the controversy, called a meeting, and voted to give up about two-thirds of that part of her territory asked for by the petitioners. Thus matters stood on the assembling of the Legislature in June, 1815, and when the subject was brought up before that body, the committee reported unanimously in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. At the public hearing of the parties, Samuel Green of Concord, was employed as counsel for the petitioners, and John C. Chamberlain of Charlestown for the town of Marlboro'.

After hearing the testimony and the arguments of counsel, the petitioners were allowed by the court to bring in a Bill for all they asked, excepting the Haskell farm. The Bill as brought in and passed was as follows:

"State of New-Hampshire, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the southerly part of Marlboro', the northerly part of Fitzwilliam, and the easterly parts of Swanzey and Richmond, into a separate township, with all the privileges and immunities of other towns in this State.

WHEREAS, a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey, and Richmond, praying to be incorporated into a separate town, has been presented to the General Court of this State, and the prayer thereof appearing reasonable, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:* That all the lands and inhabitants within the following limits, namely: beginning at the south east corner of lot number twenty one in the fourth range of lots in Fitzwilliam on the west line of Jaffrey, thence running north eighty seven degrees west two hundred and fifteen rods, thence north eighty two degrees west three hundred twenty six rods, thence south one degree west two hundred twenty rods, thence north eighty degrees west one hundred sixty rods, thence south four degrees west ninety five rods, thence north eighty four degrees west one hundred sixty rods, thence south six degrees east one hundred rods, thence north eighty two degrees west one hundred sixty rods, thence north eighty seven and a half degrees west two hundred ten rods to the east line of Richmond, thence northerly on said line two hundred sixty two

rods, thence north seventy two and a half degrees west two hundred and forty three rods, thence north one and a half degrees east sixty rods, thence south eighty degrees west forty seven rods, thence north one degree west one hundred forty five rods, thence south eighty four degrees east fifty two rods, thence north eighty rods, thence north twenty three degrees east ninety two rods, thence north thirty degrees east twenty seven rods, thence north one half a degree west one hundred seventy three rods, thence east ninety eight rods, thence north one half degree west two hundred thirty five rods, thence south eighty two and a half degrees east one hundred thirty two rods to the line between Marlboro' and Swanzey, thence north four and a half degrees east on said line two hundred sixty three rods, thence north eight degrees east on said line one hundred ninety four rods, thence east two hundred fifteen rods to the Branch Turnpike Road in Marlboro', thence southerly on said road to the south line of lot number nine in the fourth range in Marlboro', thence south eighty seven and a half degrees east sixty two rods, thence easterly on the north line of the fifth range of lots in Marlboro' to lot number one in said range, thence south on the west line of lot number one in said fifth range one hundred sixty rods, thence east one hundred rods to the line between Jaffrey and Marlboro', thence southerly on said line of Jaffrey seven hundred forty eight rods to the bounds first mentioned, be and the same are incorporated into a town by the name of TROY, and the inhabitants who now reside, or shall hereafter reside within the above mentioned boundaries, are made and constituted a body politic and corporate, and invested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which other towns in this State are entitled to enjoy, to remain a distinct town, and to have continuance and succession forever.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted, That all the*



moneys that are now assessed in the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey and Richmond for the support of schools shall be divided between the remaining towns of Marlboro' Fitzwilliam, Swanzey and Richmond and the several parts of the town of Troy disannexed from said towns according to their present proportion of the public taxes, and the lands which the said towns of Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam now have for the support of schools shall be divided between the remaining parts of Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam and the town of Troy according to the present proportion of the public taxes paid by the remaining towns of Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam and the parts of Troy disannexed from said towns, and the inhabitants of the town of Troy shall pay all the taxes assessed on them by the several towns from which they are hereby disannexed, and the said town of Troy shall after the next annual town meeting, support all the present poor including all those supported in whole or in part who have gained a settlement in the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey or Richmond, by living in that part of either of said towns that is now included within the town of Troy, and shall support any poor person now residing in any other towns, which by law the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey or Richmond may respectively be liable to relieve or support, that have gained a settlement in either of said towns, by residing within the limits of the town of Troy.

Provided nevertheless that this act shall not effect the interest of any of the inhabitants of the said remaining towns, or the town of Troy, in any school house now built within the same.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Joshua Harrington, Esquire, and Daniel W. Farrar or either of them, be empowered to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the said town of Troy, for the purpose of choosing all necessary town officers, to continue in office until the an-

nual meeting of said town for the choice of town officers which shall forever be holden in the month of March, and the said Joshua Harrington and Daniel W. Farrar, or either of them, shall preside in said meeting until a Moderator be chosen to govern the same, which meeting shall be holden in the month of July next, and shall be warned by posting up a notification at the meeting-house in said town of Troy, fifteen days prior to the day of holding the same.

Provided however that all town officers residing within the limits of the town of Troy and chosen by the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey or Richmond, shall continue in their respective offices during the time for which they were elected, with full power to execute the same; and provided further that all public taxes which the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey and Richmond shall or may be compelled to assess, before a new act for proportioning the public taxes among the several towns in this State shall pass, may be assessed, levied, and collected, by the proper officers of the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey and Richmond, upon the inhabitants of the town of Troy, in case the Selectmen of the town of Troy neglect to assess, levy, and collect their proportion of such public taxes, and pay the same seasonably into the treasuries of the towns of Marlboro', Fitzwilliam, Swanzey and Richmond, in the way and manner as if this act had not passed, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 17, 1815.

The foregoing Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence.

GEORGE P. UPHAM, SPEAKER.

IN SENATE June 19, 1815. This Bill having been read a third time was enacted.

M. P. PAYSON, PRESIDENT.

Approved June 23, 1815.

J. T. GILMAN, GOVERNOR."

The warrant for the first meeting, and the record of the proceedings, were as follows:

"STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Agreeable to an Act passed by the Legislature of said State at the June session 1815, authorizing the subscribers to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Troy, for the purpose of electing all town officers in said town, to continue in office until the annual meeting to be holden in March next, we hereby request and warn all the inhabitants of said town, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Meeting House in said town, on Thursday the twentieth day of July instant, at twelve of the clock at noon, for the following purposes, viz:

ARTICLE 1st. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

ARTICLE 2d. To choose all necessary town officers to continue in office until the annual meeting to be holden in March next, and transact any other business that shall be thought proper when met.

Signed, JOSHUA HARRINGTON,
DANIEL W. FARRAR.

Dated Troy, July 4, 1815.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

CHESHIRE SS. July 20, 1815.

Agreeably to the power vested in us by the act of incorporation of the town of Troy, we hereby certify that

we have notified and warned all the legal voters of the town of Troy, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in the within notification, by posting up the within notification, at the Meeting House in said Troy, fifteen days prior to the above date.

Signed, JOSHUA HARRINGTON,
DANIEL W. FARRAR.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
CHESHIRE SS.

At the first legal town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Troy, warned by Joshua Harrington Esq. and Daniel W. Farrar, who were authorized by the incorporating said town to call the first meeting, held at the Meeting House in said town, the twentieth day of July A. D. 1815, at twelve of the clock at noon, the meeting being opened by the said Joshua Harrington and Daniel W. Farrar proceeded to business.

ARTICLE 1st. Chose Col. Sylvester P. Flint, Moderator.

ARTICLE 2d. Chose Daniel W. Farrar, Clerk, who appeared and accepted of the office, and took the oath of office, before Joshua Harrington Esq. Voted to adjourn the meeting for one hour.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Voted to choose three selectmen. Chose Daniel W. Farrar William Barnard and Sylvester P. Flint, their Selectmen who appeared and accepted the office, and took the oath of office, before Joshua Harrington Esq. Voted that the Selectmen be the overseers of the poor.

Chose George Farrar, Town Treasurer, who appeared and accepted the office, and took the oath of office, before Joshua Harrington Esq.

Chose Abraham Coolidge, Constable and Collector of taxes, who appeared and accepted the office, and took the oath of office, before Joshua Harrington Esq.

Voted to have two Tything-men. Chose Peter Starkey, and Joseph C. Davenport, Tything-men.

Voted to have two Fence viewers. Chose Joshua Harrington Esq. and James Godfrey, Fence viewers who appeared and accepted the office and took the oath of office, before the Hon. Nahum Parker.

Voted and chose Luke Harris, Sexton.

SYLVESTER P. FLINT, *Moderator*.

Voted to dissolve the meeting.

Attest, DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk*."

CHAPTER IX.

TOWN OFFICERS; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF RESIDENTS, &c.;
FROM 1815 TO 1830.

1816.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

SYLVESTER P. FLINT, }
DANIEL CUTTING, } *Selectmen.*
WILLIAM BARNARD, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

At the Annual Meeting this year the town "voted to raise \$300 to repair Highways and Bridges, to be paid in labor, at the rate of eight cents per hour for a man or yoke of oxen."

"Voted to raise \$600 to defray town charges."

At this meeting, the following By-Laws for preventing horses, mules, neat cattle, and swine, from running at large, were reported by a committee and adopted:

"That the owners, or those having the care of any horse, horses, or horse kind, or any mules, and suffer them to run at large, on any highway or public place within the town of Troy, from and after the first day of April next, to the last day of October next, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each and every horse,

or horse kind, or mule so found running at large, excepting colts under the age of six months.

That the owners or those having the care of any neat-cattle and suffer them to go at large as aforesaid, within the above specified time, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents for each and every creature, so found going at large as aforesaid. That the owner or person or persons having the care of any swine, and suffer them to go at large, without being yoked and ringed according to the regulations of the laws of this State, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty five cents for each and every swine so found going at large; and each of the above penalties to be recovered by action of debt before any justice of the peace, to and for the use of the person who shall sue for the same with cost of suit.

Signed by SYLVESTER P. FLINT, }
 CALEB PERRY, }
 WILLIAM BARNARD, } Committee."

In January, this year, the proprietors of the Meeting-House relinquished to the town all their interest in the same, excepting the pews which had been sold to individuals. The deed was as follows:

"*Know all men by these presents:* That we Isaac Fuller, George Farrar, Daniel W. Farrar, Daniel Cutting and David White of Troy, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars paid by the said town of Troy, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have remitted, released, and forever quitclaimed, and do by these presents remit, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said town of Troy, a certain house lately built in said town of Troy for public worship, and for a public meeting-house, situated near the former town line between Fitzwilliam and Marlboro', excepting the pews which have been sold and are the property of individuals as follows, viz.:

returned to Attleborough, where he resided till 1846, then moved to Jaffrey. In 1854, he returned to Troy, and resided in Mrs. Hayden's house one year, and a like period in the Newell house, but in 1856, he bought the Starkey farm of Asa Butler, and in 1858, he sold this and moved to Rindge. Children: 1, Abigail, born Feb. 11, 1819, married B. J. Tenney, May 17, 1847; 2, Levi, born July 3, 1820, married, Nov. 17, 1847, died April 18, 1857; 3, Joab, born Aug. 7, 1822, married, April 21, 1844; 4, Emeline, born Sept. 3, 1824; 5, Cordelia, born May 15, 1830; 6, Caroline, born Nov. 2, 1832.

Cyrus Fairbanks was born Nov. 17, 1786, at Harvard, Mass. His parents, however, soon removed to Ashburnham, and here he spent a large proportion of his minority. In his younger days he had the misfortune to lose the use of his lower limbs, in consequence of which he learned the shoe-maker's trade, came to Troy in 1816, and worked one year with Preston Bishop, who had, a little more than a year previous bought of Samuel Garey a carpenter's shop which stood where Mr. Fairbanks' house now stands. In the fall of 1815, the shop was burnt, and Bishop being very much esteemed, his neighbors, out of sympathy, assisted him in building the present house. In 1817, Mr. Fairbanks bought Bishop's location, and, the third day of July, the same year, married Betsey Jackson of Westminster, Mass., and immediately took possession of the house in which he now lives. Children: 1, Eliza, born March 22, 1818, married Ransom Ingalls, died Aug. 15, 1857; 2, Silas H., born Dec. 7, 1819, married Catharine Aldrich, died at Jaffrey, Oct. 24, 1858; 3, Mary Ann, born Dec. 3, 1822, married E. P. Kimball of Troy; 4, George, born Oct. 22, 1825, married first, Abby Wright, who died Aug. 27, 1848: second, Nancy Watkins, who died July 27, 1858; 5, Charles, born March 15, 1827,





Amos Libbey

died June 18, 1843; 6, Walter A., born Jan. 5, 1830. now a clerk in D. Whittemore's store at Fitzwilliam; 7, Sarah W., born May 8, 1832; 8, Caroline A., born Jan. 6, 1836.

Amos Sibley, scythe-maker, was born Oct. 19, 1783, at Sutton, learned his trade of his brother at Athol, where he afterwards married and settled. His wife's maiden name was Prudence Harward, and she was born July 27, 1793. Capt. Sibley soon left Athol, and after residing a short time at Oxford, Sutton, and Dudley, successively, came to Troy in 1816, and bought the scythe-shop built by Aldrich and Barnard, and commenced scythe-making. In 1826, he built a new shop in which he carried on business till 1844. When he commenced scythe-making here, it was considered a good day's work for one man to make six scythes, and these were worth \$10 per dozen, but when he closed, by the improvements in machinery, one man could make nine quite as easily in the same time, but these were worth only \$7.50 per dozen. He lived in the small house near the shop till 1832, when he built the large house now owned by Elliott Whitcomb. In 1856, he sold his scythe-shop to Whitcomb and Forristall, who converted it into a pail-shop. The next year, Capt. Sibley sold his house to Elliott Whitcomb and moved to the village, into a house which he bought of John J. Wrisley. Children: 1, Willard, born Sept. 29, 1810, died March 28, 1812; 2, Lucy, born May 6, 1812, died Feb. 2, 1832; 3, Harrington, born June 4, 1814, married Maria R. Buttrick, Feb. 16, 1837, lives in Fitchburg; 4, Abigail, born Feb. 3, 1818, married Benjamin M. Stanley, Feb. 7, 1839; 5, Emily, born March 13, 1820, married George A. Kendall, Oct. 1, 1840, lives at St. Maria, Wis.; 6, Elvira, born March 19, 1822; 7, Amos W., born Nov. 13, 1824, died June 8, 1826; 8, Caroline M., born Sept. 3, 1827, married Edwin Mann, Sep-

tember, 1845, who was drowned April 29, 1846; 9, Amos W., born April 13, 1831, died Sept. 22, 1849; 10, Delano H., born June 22, 1834, married Martha L. Garfield, Dec. 23, 1857; 11, Gideon, born Sept. 3, 1837.

1817.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
CALEB PERRY,	
SALMON WHITTEMORE,	

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year, George Farrar, eldest son of George, married Naomi Starkey, and settled on the farm formerly owned by Ichabod Shaw. He bought the farm of one Piper, who had it of Thayer, and the latter had it of Moses Kenney, who had it of Shaw. Mr. Farrar has lived on this farm ever since he came in possession of it, and although now advanced in years he is still able to perform considerable labor. Children: 1. Naomi E., born 1818, died 1829; 2, Martha, born 1820, married Henry Haskell of Marlboro'; 3, Harriett Newell, born 1822, died 1825; 4, Nancy, born 1824, died 1825; 5, George Elliott, born 1826, died 1829; 6, George E., born 1830, died the same year. Mrs. Farrar died in 1842, and Mr. Farrar afterwards married Sally, daughter of John Whitney.

In the spring of this year, Solomon Goddard, *potter*, came to Troy and commenced work in the pottery owned by D. W. Farrar. This stood where the house stands,

now occupied by Mrs. Stephen Starkey, and was built by Col. Farrar in 1812. Capt. Goddard was a descendant of Edward Goddard,* farmer, who was born and lived in Norfolk county, England; was once very wealthy, but afterwards much reduced by oppressions during the civil war. He being on the Parliament side, his house was beset and demolished by a company of cavaliers, who also plundered his house. He escaped through the midst of them in disguise, but died soon after. William, the seventh son of Edward, married Elizabeth Miles and settled in London, where he carried on an extensive trade. He came to New-England in 1665, for the purpose of securing a debt, and the plague then raging in London was probably the occasion of his concluding to tarry here, and sending for his wife and children, who came over in 1666. They had six children born in London, three of whom died young; the other three came to New-England, viz.: William, Joseph, and Robert. They had, also, six children born in Watertown, where they settled, but three of these only grew to manhood, viz.: Benjamin,† Josias, and Edward. Edward was born March 24, 1675, married Susannah Stone in 1696, and settled in Framingham, where he was employed several years as a school-master, at a salary of forty pounds per annum, and he subsequently distinguished himself in some

* Godard, a proper name, derived from the *Saxon* of *God* or *Good*, and the *Dutch* of *Nature*, signifying one endowed with a compliant and divine disposition of mind. Goodiard is perhaps a variation of the same name. Dr. Goodiard lived in England, and was chaplain to the Earl of Warwick at St. Paul's Cross, A. D. 1470.—*Bailey's Dictionary*.

† "It is curious to remark that the three sons born in England, from whose line direct proceeded the present Brookline family, had light complexions and red hair, and those born in Watertown, dark complexions and black hair. The latter, for distinction, were called Indian boys. Every second generation, descending from the former to this period, has had some red hair in the family."

of the most responsible offices, being frequently select-man and moderator, for a long series of years town clerk, and for several years representative in the General Court. He died Feb. 9, 1754. He had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Edward, the eldest son, was born May 4, 1698, married Hepzibah Hapgood; was one of the first proprietors and owned five rights in the town of Shrewsbury, Mass., and died there Oct. 13, 1777. He had twelve children: David, the third son, was born Sept. 26, 1730, married Margaret Stone of Watertown and settled in Orange: had seven children, four sons and three daughters. John, the youngest son, was born April 30, 1768, married Hannah Forristall, by whom he had fourteen children. Solomon, the second son, was born May 2, 1796, and resided with his parents during his minority and learned his trade in his father's shop. In 1818, he and Jonathan B. French hired the pottery before mentioned, and they carried on business together about three years, after which time Capt. Goddard built a pottery on land which he had before purchased of Joshua Harrington, Jr. This purchase consisted of about two acres of land, with the buildings thereon, and the same that have been mentioned as having been built by Mr. Harrington. French, in 1821, built the house, since known as the Winch house, now owned by Buttrick and Farrar. After quitting the pottery, French and Moses Ballou rented Col. Farrar's store, and traded there a short time, but they soon relinquished trade, and French moved to the West. The old pottery in which Goddard and French formerly worked, was removed a few years since and converted into a dwelling-house, and is now the one occupied by Levi Whittemore. May 9, 1821, Capt. Goddard married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Nurse, and resided in the house first purchased till 1839, when he built the brick-house now on the premises. He continued to make

earthen ware till 1843, when he sold the pottery to E. J. Spaulding. In the spring of 1845, he formed a co-partnership with Edwin Buttrick, and they built the pail-shop now owned by Mr. Buttrick, and carried on the business of tub and pail-making till the death of Capt. Goddard, Jan. 8, 1854. Children: 1, Elliott, born Dec. 24, 1823, married Mary Norcross, August, 1847, is now residing in Keene; 2, Josiah, E., born Feb. 19, 1825, learned the trade of cabinet-maker in Lynn, died in Manchester, Mass., July 18, 1846; 3, Sarah L., born Aug. 15, 1830, graduated at the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, 1851, married A. M. Caverly, M. D., Nov. 30, 1854.

1818.

SYLVESTER P. FLINT, *Representative.*

SYLVESTER P. FLINT, }
 DANIEL W. FARRAR, } *Selectmen.*
 GEORGE FARRAR, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

February 7th, Isaac Fuller, eldest son of Elijah, married Temperance Hinckley of Barnstable, who was born Nov. 11, 1792. He lived some years in the house with his father, but in 1830, he moved into the house owned by Josiah Wheeler, where he resided two years, then came to the village and resided in the house near Ira Boyden's, where he died Dec. 14, 1833. Children: 1, Martha H., born March 15, 1819, married Peleg Sherman of Mount Holly, Vt.; 2, Isaac Richardson, born

Aug. 13, 1820, married Laura Jackson of Mount Holly; 3, Lydia, born June 12, 1822, married Winthrop Knights, April 6, 1843; 4, William, born March 15, 1824, died April 12, 1825; 5, Charles, born April 13, 1827, died Feb. 1, 1832; 6, Harriet E., born Nov. 1, 1829, married Joseph E. Lawrence, Nov. 12, 1851.

March 9th, Joseph M. Forristall married Fanny, daughter of Benjamin and Sally Brigham, and located on the farm formerly owned by Caleb Winch, where he resided six years. After this he lived on the Sanders' farm two years, then leased the tavern built by Josiah Morse, and kept the public house two years. He resided a short time in the Whipple house, but in 1829, he built the Flint house, now owned by Clark and Bemis, and resided there six years. In 1833, he purchased of Asa Porter, the saw-mill built by Silas Wheeler. At that time, there was a high sand bank at the junction of the two roads near the mill, and Mr. Forristall levelled this and built upon its site the house in which he now resides. He is a very athletic, industrious man, and has done much to improve the condition of the town, and probably no man shares more fully the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has been promoted to many offices, and the last two years has represented the town in the State Legislature. Children: 1, Czarina, born March 18, 1819, married Henry A. Porter, April 7, 1842; 2, Franklin Brigham, born Dec. 15, 1821, married Martha Ann Lawrence, Sept. 15, 1846; 3, Samira, born Oct. 31, 1823, married A. B. Gates, Sept. 19, 1844; 4, Joseph N., born April 19, 1826, married Mary Ann Haskell, Sept. 10, 1851; 5, Benjamin Brigham, born May 2, 1830, married Harriet Shannon, March 23, 1853; 6, Alpheus M., born Jan. 1, 1833, married Sarah M. Adams, Jan. 1, 1856; 7, Henry M., born Sept. 6, 1835; 8, Sarah Jane, born May 18, 1838, died March 30, 1851.



Joseph C. Sumner

April 2d, Joseph Haskell married Ruth White and settled on the home farm, where he lived ten years, then moved to Marlboro' and resided there till 1846, when he bought the Tolman house, and moved to the village in Troy. Children: 1, Mary Ann, born May 21, 1820, died 1822; 2, Eliza, born Nov. 14, 1822, married Cyrus Thompson; 3, Elenor, born Jan. 12, 1824, married George A. Nutting; 4, Mary, born May 21, 1826, married A. W. Baker; 5, Lymon, born Sept. 21, 1828, died 1829; 6, Harriet, born Nov. 11, 1830; 7, Joseph, born Aug. 6, 1832, married Mary J. Starkey; 8, Maria, born Aug. 4, 1834, married David Wheeler, resides in Momence, Ill.; 9, Sarah, born June 12, 1839; 10, Lucy Jane, born Feb. 9, 1841.

October 20th, William Haskell, brother of the preceding, married Sarah White and located on the homestead farm, where he resided a short time, then lived five or six years on the farm now owned by Henry A. Porter. He also lived in Rindge one or two years, but in 1833, he built the house now owned by Joseph Kendall, and died there Jan. 26, 1841. Children: 1, Ezekiel, born Feb. 6, 1820, married Mirintha Demary of Rindge, lives in Troy; 2, Joseph, born Oct. 28, 1822, married Anna Cleaves, is a Baptist clergyman in Shutesbury; 3, Alonzo, born Feb. 16, 1824, married Betsey Marshall of Jaffrey, lives in Cavendish, Vt.; 4, Albert, born March 10, 1826, died Aug. 6, 1846; 5, Sarah Ann, born Feb. 26, 1830, married Horace Knapp of Boston; 6, Lydia, born March 6, 1832, married Addison Marshall of Jaffrey; 7, Mary, born June 29, 1834, married Augustus Adams of Cavendish, Vt.; 8, Charles, born May 14, 1840.

1819.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
SALMON WHITTEMORE, } *Selectmen.*
TIMOTHY KENDALL, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year, Charles Tolman, son of Benjamin, returned to Troy, and took up his abode with his parents, who lived at that time, where Stephen Tolman now resides. At the commencement of the last war with Great Britain in 1812, Mr. Tolman was at Hudson, N. Y., and on the 9th of July of that year, he enlisted as a soldier and joined the American army at Plattsburg. The next spring he was with a detachment of the army sent to Sacket's Harbor. On the 25th of April, he accompanied Gen. Dearborn, who embarked with seventeen hundred men, on board a flotilla, under command of Commodore Chauncey, from Sacket's Harbor, for the purpose of attacking York, the capital of Upper Canada. On arriving at the place of debarkation, about two miles from the enemy's works, an attempt was made to oppose their landing; but the British were thrown into disorder, and fled to their garrison. Mr. Tolman was one of the number selected by Gen. Pike to attack the enemy's fortifications, and he stood but a few feet from that officer at the time he was killed, by an explosion of a magazine. After the capture of York, Mr. Tolman was sent to Fort Niagara, where he remained about one month; he assisted in the reduction of Fort George, after which he came down the St. Lawrence with the force

under Wilkinson, and retired into winter quarters at French Mills. Early the next spring he returned to Plattsburg, and on the 11th of March, received the commission of Ensign in a company commanded by Capt. Humphrey, and took an active part in the battle there on the 11th of September following. After the battle he was appointed Provost-Marshall and sent to Crabb Island, about three miles from Plattsburg, to assist in taking charge of the prisoners. The 22d of November he was promoted to the rank of third Lieutenant, in which capacity he served to the close of the war. Jan. 1, 1817, he married Alta Anderson of Albany, N. Y., and resided there till 1819, when he returned to Troy. In 1820, he removed to Richmond, where he stopped two years; after this he lived in Fitchburg three years, then again returned to Troy, where he has ever since resided. Children: 1, Chester, born Nov. 13, 1817, married Lucinda Felton of Shelburne Falls, Mass., Nov. 29, 1844; 2, Cornelia, born June 8, 1820, married, Dec. 26, 1842, died April 25, 1845; 3, Mary Ann, born April 27, 1822, died Dec. 26, 1826; 4, Orville, born Jan. 4, 1825, married Louisa Bowers, Dec. 20, 1851, lives at Shelburne Falls; 5, Angeline, born Sept. 2, 1827, died Feb. 8, 1849; 6, Albert, born Oct. 24, 1829, married Sarah Briggs, Oct. 23, 1856, lives at Shelburne Falls.

In April, Stephen Harris came to Troy, and resided one year with his father-in-law, Daniel Ball. Mr. Harris was the son of Stephen Harris, and was born at Richmond 1791, and in March, 1816, he married Patty, daughter of Daniel Ball, and located in Richmond, where he resided three years. He moved from Troy to Swanzy in 1820, and resided there till 1838, when he bought the farm on which he now resides and returned to Troy. Mrs. Harris died in 1852, and since then, Mr. Harris has resided in Richmond, till recently he has married

Sally Whitcomb, and now occupies the Ball farm. Children: 1, Elisha, born Sept. 29, 1817, died in 1846; 2, Stephen, born Oct. 24, 1820, married Almira Fuller, July 16, 1846; 3, Willard, born June 3, 1823; 4, William A., born Aug. 29, 1826, married Sarah E. Fife, Oct. 25, 1849; 5, Lucy, born Feb. 16, 1829, married Welcome Ballou, June 2, 1852; 6, Lydia, born Sept. 9, 1832, married Luther Alexander, Sept. 7, 1848.

Charles Davis, a native of Hancock, came here this year, and purchased an old house which had stood some years on the farm now occupied by John Flagg, and removed it to the west side of the road, near where the rail-road bridge now is, and but a few rods from the Newell house. Mr. Davis was a hatter, and a part of his house was finished for a hat-shop; and it was the first establishment of the kind in Troy. He work here some ten years, then moved to Holden.

Timothy Kendall, who had resided here since 1814, built, this year, the house now occupied by Stephen B. Farrar, and resided there till 1831, when he exchanged farms with Stephen Farrar. In this trade he reserved the house lots now owned by Mrs. John Lawrence, and built the house now occupied by Earle Clark, and lived there two years. In 1833, he built the house in which A. W. Baker now resides, and lived there till 1845, when he moved to Fitzwilliam.

1820.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR, }
 SALMON WHITEMORE, } *Selectmen.*
 TIMOTHY KENDALL, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

Simon Butler came here this year, and bought the farm formerly owned by Stephen Russell. He was a native of Lancaster, Mass., and married Olive, daughter of Joseph Butler, March 5, 1817, and settled in Marlboro'. In 1820, he came here and resided six years, then returned to Marlboro', where he remained ten years; but in 1837, he came to Troy again, and located on the farm first purchased, and where he now resides. Children: 1, Lovell P., born Nov. 14, 1817; 2, Simon O., born March 30, 1819, married Ruth E. Haskell, April 12, 1854; 3, Algenon S., born Sept. 23, 1822, married Harriet Goddard of Rindge, March 4, 1847; 4, Charles, born Jan. 5, 1826, married first, Sarah P. Haskell, who died Sept. 13, 1856: second, Maria L. Haskell, Nov. 19, 1857; 5, Ira M., born Dec. 5, 1829, married Eliza J. White, resides in Marlboro'; 6, Mary Jane, born Nov. 9, 1835, married Edward F. Starkey.

In June, Asa Brewer, son of Asa before mentioned, married Rachel Knights of Sudbury, Mass., and located on the Morse farm, — now the Jonathan Clark place, — where he resided three years, then bought the farm now owned by William Whitcomb, but in a few months he sold his possession in Troy and removed to Fitzwilliam, where he now resides. Children: 1, Joel K., born Jan.

27, 1822, resides in Charlestown, Mass.; 2, James, born Jan. 25, 1825, resides in Topeka, K. T.; 3, Harriet, born March 20, 1827, deceased; 4, George S., born Nov. 18, 1828, resides in Rindge; 5, Gardiner S., born Oct. 11, 1829, resides in Boston; 6, Rachel, born April 10, 1833, deceased; 7, Harriet R., born June 3, 1835, resides in Springfield, Vt.; 8, Elizabeth A., born June 21, 1837; 9, Henry H., born March 19, 1841; 10, Calvin B., born Sept. 17, 1844; 11, Emarancy H., born Dec. 29, 1846.

November 15th, Moses S. Perkins, son of Moses, married Cosby, daughter of Abraham Coolidge, and located on the farm now owned by Edmund Bemis, where he resided till 1850, then moved to Jaffrey, where he is now living. Children: 1, Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1822, married Merrill P. Farrar of Romeo, Mich., Sept. 12, 1848, died Jan. 19, 1854; 2, Phebe, born Nov. 17, 1824, married James L. Bolster, Nov. 2, 1847; 3, Hart, born Sept. 26, 1828, married Phebe P. Flowers, July 25, 1854; 4, Charles, born Oct. 27, 1833; 5, Dorcas, born June 24, 1835, married James S. Lacy, July 24, 1855; 6, Cosby, born June 28, 1838, married John V. Tenney, Jan. 1, 1859; 7, Mary, born May 21, 1840.

1821.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
TIMOTHY GODDING, } *Selectmen.*
AMOS SIBLEY,

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year, Timothy Fife, seventh son of Silas, married Mary Jones of Framingham, and located on the farm with his father, and resided there till the death of the latter, when he came in possession of the farm. In 1848, he sold this farm to William A. Harris, and purchased of George Bemis the farm on which he now resides. Children: 1, Daniel J., born Aug. 11, 1823, married Loney A. Garfield, Sept. 23, 1851; 2, Betsey T., born Dec. 24, 1824, married Jacob Harrington, Oct. 25, 1849; 3, Sarah E., born May 23, 1826, married William A. Harris, Oct. 25, 1849; 4, Mary M., born Aug. 18, 1827, died Aug. 19, 1847; 5, Rachel, born Oct. 30, 1828. Mrs. Fife died Feb. 10, 1856.

April 18th, Abel Baker, from Marlboro', married Cordelia, daughter of Caleb Perry, and located on the Whitcomb farm, now owned by Amasa Aldrich. Mr. Baker is of English descent. His great grand-father, John Baker, came from England about the year 1738, and with a large family of children settled in Waltham, Mass., where he resided five or six years; then with a part of his children he removed to Killingsley, Conn., but three sons and two daughters remained in Massachusetts. Richard, the youngest son, was ten years of age when he arrived in this country. At twenty-nine years of age he purchased a tract of wild land in Westminster,

Mass., and intended to take up his abode there, but in 1757, he was pressed into the British service in the French and Indian war for one year. The whole company in which Mr. Baker served were from the same town. At the expiration of the year, the English officers refused to give them their discharge from service, and retained them against their consent. They prepared themselves with snow-shoes, and the whole company, consisting of about seventy men, left the camp at Albany about midnight, intending to cross the Green Mountains to Massachusetts. But they got lost, wandered several days among the mountains, but finally found Deerfield River, and followed it to Coleraine, where they found inhabitants, after having been out nine days without provisions, except a small dog which they killed the fifth day, and having the snow, which was some four feet deep, for their bed. Mr. Baker reached home in safety, and soon married Mary Sawyer of Lancaster, raised up a numerous family of children, and lived to a good old age.

Mrs. Baker's grand-father, Thomas Sawyer, was one of the first settlers of Lancaster. He built him a house surrounded by a fort, and a saw-mill, to which the inhabitants of his village resorted in case of Indian hostilities, which were very common from 1670 to 1710. At one time, supposed to be between 1675 and 1680, his garrison was attacked by the Indians, and all were killed except Mr. Sawyer and two women. Night came on, the women loaded the guns and Mr. Sawyer continued to fire from the port-holes till nearly mid-night, at which time the Indians withdrew from the place. Mr. Sawyer went and caught his horse, and after setting fire to his house, which contained shocks of grain, the women mounted the horse, and he walked by their side until they reached a place of safety. On the 15th of October, 1705, Mr. Sawyer, with his son Elias, and John Bigelow were taken captive by the Indians, at his saw-mill,



Abel Baker





a little after day light, whither he had gone to commence the labors of the day, and the savages immediately set out with their prisoners for Canada. On their journey they treated Mr. Sawyer with great cruelty, but on arriving at Montreal, he observed to the governor, whose residence was at that place, that there was a good site for mills on the river Chamblee, and that he would build him a saw-mill, on condition that he would procure his, his son's, and Bigelow's redemption. The governor readily closed in with the proposal, as at that time there was not a saw-mill in all Canada, nor artificers capable of building one. He accordingly applied to the Indians, and very readily procured the ransom of young Sawyer and Bigelow, but no sum would procure Mr. Sawyer's redemption; him—being distinguished for his bravery, which had proved fatal to a number of their brethren—they were determined to immolate. The victim was accordingly led forth and fastened to the stake, environed with materials so disposed as to produce a lingering death. The savages surrounding the unfortunate prisoner, began to anticipate the horrid pleasure of beholding their victim writhing in tortures amidst the rising flames; and of rending the air with their dismal yells. Suddenly a Friar appeared, and with great solemnity, held forth what he declared to be the key to the gate of Purgatory, and told them that unless they released their prisoner, he would instantly unlock that gate and send them headlong thereinto. Superstition prevailed and wrought the deliverance of Mr. Sawyer; for they at once unbound him and gave him up to the governor.

In one year from that time he completed the mill, when he and Bigelow were discharged. They detained his son Elias, one year longer, to instruct them in the art of sawing, and keeping the mill in order. He was then amply rewarded and sent home to his friends; and both he and his father lived to an advanced age, and were gathered

to their graves in peace. Bezeleel Baker was the fourth son of Richard and Mary Baker, and was born at Westminster, Mass., in 1768. He came to Marlboro' in 1787, purchased a tract of land, and in 1793, after he had made the necessary arrangements, married Abigail, daughter of Dea. Nathan Wood of Westminster. Dea. Wood, a descendant of William Wood, who came to America in 1638, and settled in Concord, Mass., married Rebecca Haynes of Sudbury, May 2, 1750, and removed to Westminster in 1756. He was active in opposing those measures of the British government which led to the Revolution, and the struggle for independence; was a member of the first congress, which met at Cambridge, and encouraged resistance to the arbitrary acts of the English Crown; but he died June 19, 1777, and his fifteen children followed his remains to the grave. His posterity have since settled in almost every State in the Union, and among them have been many clergymen.


Thus it will be seen that Dea. Abel Baker has descended from an honorable ancestry; and no one acquainted with him, will suppose that the blood has been in the least contaminated, by passing through his veins. Dea. Baker resided on the Whitcomb farm — before mentioned — eight years, then bought the Perry farm, formerly owned by Dea. Silas Fife, and to this he removed his family, and has resided there to the present time. Children; 1, Orissa, born Aug. 23, 1822, died Sept. 6, 1823; 2, Cordelia, born Dec. 27, 1823, married John F. Humphreys of Athol, Mass., Dec. 1, 1845; 3, Abel W., born April 28, 1825, married Mary Haskell, April 8, 1847; 4, Caroline B., born Jan. 5, 1827, married F. S. Parmenter of Athol, June 6, 1848; 5, Myra A., born Feb. 24, 1832, married John U. Beers, Dec. 10, 1856; 6, Mary W., born May 21, 1836. Mrs. Baker died Aug. 4, 1839, and Dea. Baker married Mrs. Sarah C. Bush, daughter of Alpheus Crosby of Jaffrey, Nov. 16, 1840.

July 18th, William Whitcomb, son of Zopher, married Clarissa, daughter of Edmund Bemis, and resided one year on the farm owned by Josiah, son of David Wheeler. In 1822, he moved to the farm now owned by Simon Butler, and lived there till 1824, then rented the farm now owned by Jotham H. Holt. In 1826, he moved to Londonderry, Vt., where he resided till 1829, then returned to Troy, and bought the Newell farm of Russell Waters, and here he has since resided. Children: 1, Elliott, born Aug. 19, 1822, married Elizabeth P. Darling of Jaffrey, April, 1851; 2, Luther, born July 21, 1824, married first, Lucy Ann May of Winchendon, February, 1849, who died Jan. 25, 1851; second, Caroline Wright, January, 1853, he died Oct. 24, 1854; 3, Elsin, born Dec. 25, 1830, died Oct. 18, 1839; 4, Charles, born July 7, 1833, died Nov. 17, 1855; 5, Franklin, born Dec. 19, 1836.

December 30th, Aaron Hodgkins married Rhoda Perkins, and located in the house near Stanley's mill. After residing there some years, he bought the farm now owned by Lee Rosebrook, where he resided till his death, April 30, 1856. Children: 1, Harriet A., born July 10, 1825; 2, Christopher, born Jan. 6, 1829, married, resides in Marlboro'; 3, Ambrose, born Jan. 20, 1831; 4, Mary, born Dec. 25, 1832; 5, Frederick, born March 4, 1835; 6, Cyrus, born Jan. 24, 1837; 7, Ermina B., born March 19, 1839. Mrs. Rhoda Hodgkins died in 1851; and Mr. Hodgkins married Mrs. Alfreda T. Brown, Jan. 15, 1852, who is now a widow again.

Alpheus Crosby, a *blacksmith*, located in Troy this year. He is a descendant of Josiah Crosby, who immigrated from England and settled in Billerica, Mass., previous to the breaking out of the French and Indian war. In that war he joined a company of volunteers and marched to Swanzy, to assist the inhabitants of that town in repelling the Indians. Their route lay

through a wilderness, and on arriving at the border of the town, the company discovered an Indian in the top of a tree. They proceeded cautiously till within shooting distance, when several guns were levelled at him, but in an instant, the whole company were fired upon by a large party of savages who lay in ambush, and were completely routed. Mr. Crosby, with a few others who escaped, swam the Ashuelot, and took shelter in a fort at Hinsdale. Probably about the year 1768, he moved from Billerica to Amherst, N. H., then a wilderness. Here he drove a few stakes into the ground and constructed a sort of Indian wigwam, in which he resided two or three years, then built what was more common—a log-house. He was in the American army in the Revolutionary war, and during a part of that time, had command of a company. He had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Alpheus, the fourth son, was in the army several years with his father; but about the year 1786, he came to Jaffrey, where, after residing about two years, he married Elizabeth Gilmore and settled for life. He also had ten children: Betsey, Esther, Mary, Nancy Ann, Sarah, Alpheus, Asa, Franklin, Porter, and Josiah. Alpheus, learned his trade of John Stone of Jaffrey, married Mary Fox and settled in Troy as before mentioned. He resided a short time in the house now owned by E. P. Kimball, and worked in the shop formerly occupied by Nathan Wheeler. Afterwards he resided in the tenement under the Congregational Meeting-House. But in 1837, he built the stone-house now owned by Mrs. Dodge, and in this he resided till just before he removed to the West in 1854. The brick-shop now owned by Isaac Aldrich, Jr., and the stone-shop near the Meeting-House, were built by Mr. Crosby. Children: Mary Louisa and Emily, who died in childhood; Joseph, George, Mary, Emma Caroline, Frederick Lowe, Abby Crocker.



1822.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
TIMOTHY GODDING, } *Selectmen.*
AMOS SIBLEY,

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

April 7th, Asher Coolidge, son of Abraham, married Olive Starkey, and resided about one year in the house with his father-in-law, William Starkey. After changing his residence several times, he died in the Ward house—now (1859) occupied by Joseph Vanness—in November, 1834. Mrs. Coolidge died at Keene, September, 1848. Children: 1, William, born November, 1824, died May 11, 1826; 2, Elbridge, born May 15, 1826, married Sarah M. Whittemore, May 25, 1854, who died Feb. 7, 1859; 3, Olive Ann, born 1828, died 1841; 4, William E., born June 17, 1830; 5, George, born Feb. 6, 1833; 6, Sarah, born January, 1835, married George W. Billings, October, 1855, died 1858.

Abel Garfield, the seventh son of John, married Martha Fuller, and located on the home farm with his father, and has resided there to the present time. Children: 1, George Washington, born 1825, married Augusta L. Harvey of Marlboro', Oct. 31, 1852; 2, Chancy N., born 1828, married Maria Brown, Sept. 6, 1853; 3, Sarah, born 1832, married Andrew Aldrich; 4, Hepzibah, born 1835, married Isaac Fuller of Marlboro'; 5, Martha L., born 1839, married Delano H. Sibley, Dec. 23, 1857; 6, Mary Ann, born 1842.

1823.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,	} <i>Selectmen.</i>
GEORGE FARRAR,	
TIMOTHY KENDALL,	

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

January 9th, Enoch Garfield, ninth son of John, married Lucy, daughter of Hezekiah Hodgkins, and located on the farm which he had purchased of Enoch Metcalf, and the same that was formerly owned by William Nurse. He resided there till the death of Mrs. Garfield, Dec. 29, 1854. Children: 1, Elizabeth Ann, who married Charles Scholley of Gardner, Oct. 10, 1843; 2, Sally H., born Nov. 22, 1823, died Jan. 10, 1828; 3, Amos, born July 22, 1825, died Feb. 19, 1845; 4, Sarah H., born May 11, 1828, married Lorenzo Dexter, Feb. 16, 1854; 5, Loney A., born July 8, 1823, married Daniel J. Fife, Sept. 23, 1851.

May 22d, Leonard Cobb, who was born July 21, 1800, married Nancy Osborne, who was born Nov. 12, 1798. They located on the farm which had long been owned by Talmon Knights. Mr. Cobb resided there till his death, April 18, 1856. Mrs. Cobb is still living on the farm. Children: 1, Farwell O., born March 10, 1824, married Louisa M. Woodward, March 14, 1850; 2, Sybil, born May 23, 1826, married Theodore J. Dyer, Jan. 1, 1849; 3 and 4, Albert and Alvin, — twins, — born Aug 11, 1829; 5, Leonard D., born May 14, 1832, married Mary Ann Chase, Oct. 11, 1853.

December 1st, Moses Ballou removed with his family





Lemuel Brown

from Smithfield, R. I., to Troy, and located in the Maxcy house. He was the son of Moses Ballou, and was born in Smithfield, June 2, 1781, and married Martha, daughter of John Randall of North Providence, Dec. 28, 1818. He died at Troy Oct. 8, 1838. Mrs. Ballou is now living in Swanzey. Children: 1, Deziah C., born March 20, 1821, married Benjamin Read of Swanzey, Dec. 20, 1842; 2, Moses D., born Dec. 2, 1822, married Eunice L. Lane; 3, Albert R., born Dec. 8, 1824, married Mary M. Mason of Swanzey.

Lemuel Brown, a native of Sudbury, came here this year, and purchased the Daniel Cutting farm of Levi Daggett. He was accompanied by his father, Abel Brown, and a younger brother, George W. Mr. Brown resided a short time in the old house which stood a little south-west of the present buildings; but it had become so dilapidated that it was found necessary to build a new one, and the house in which Mr. Brown now resides was built by him in 1832. Children: 1, Almira, born Oct. 6, 1818, married Lyman Spooner, March 27, 1842; 2, Emily, born April 3, 1820, married Gregory Lawrence, June 15, 1848; 3, Harriet, born Jan. 9, 1831, married Warren McClenathon, Nov. 5, 1850, died Nov. 19, 1854; 4, Caroline, born Oct. 4, 1832, died Oct. 24, 1839; 5, Lemuel Warren, born October, 1835; 6, Charles W., born Jan. 30, 1839.

1824.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR, }
AMOS SIBLEY, }
CALEB PERRY, } *Selectmen.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year, Moses Bush, a *tanner*, built the house north of E. P. Kimball's, and now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Haskell. Mr. Bush was a native of Templeton, where he spent his minority, and learned his trade, but came to Troy in 1816, and formed a co-partnership with Col. Lyman Wright. April 26, 1825, he married Sarah Crosby of Jaffrey, and moved into the house he had just completed, and died there the following year.

March 11th, Elijah Bemis married Lucy Butler, and located on the farm formerly owned by Hugh Thompson, but afterwards by Jonathan Lawrence, Jr. Mr. Bemis resided on that farm till his death, Nov. 1, 1852. Children: 1, Edmund, born 1824, married Mary M. Kimball of Rindge, Aug. 13, 1846; 2, Caroline, born Jan. 13, 1826, married David Robbins of Winchendon, died May 17, 1849; 3, Loring, born April 6, 1827, married Ellen Hall of Plymouth, Vt., March 2, 1854; 4, Elijah, born March 2, 1829, married Susan H. Kimball of Rindge, June 2, 1852; 5, Gilbert C., born June 23, 1830, married Ellen Metcalf of Rindge, Oct. 19, 1854; 6, Susannah, born March 30, 1832, married Simeon Merrifield of Fitzwilliam, April 1, 1850, died Oct. 1, 1853; 7, Lucy Ann, born Sept. 22, 1835, married — Derby of Fitzwilliam, July 4, 1859.

Jonathan Clark, son of Thomas, was born June 3, 1788, married Mary Brewer in 1812, and resided in Keene till near the close of the year 1824, when he returned to Troy and purchased the farm* upon which his father-in-law, Asa Brewer, had lived some years. He resided there till his death, Aug. 20, 1850. Children: 1, Asa, born Sept. 4, 1814, married Martha Howe of Fitzwilliam, in 1837, is living in Swanzey; 2, Jonathan, born April 10, 1816, married Lovina Starkey, 1841, died Oct. 14, 1852; 3, Betsey, born Sept. 20, 1820, married Bailey Starkey, 1840; 4, William, born June 8, 1825, married Martha Bolles, 1851, resides in Swanzey; 5, Daniel W., born Feb. 25, 1831, married Maria Whitcomb of Swanzey; 6, Henry C., born March 8, 1838.

1825.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING, }
 AMOS SIBLEY, } *Selectmen.*
 CALVIN STARKEY, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

June 30th, Stephen Tolman, the seventh son of Benjamin, married Hannah Martin of Worcester; but the union being an unhappy one, they were divorced; and Mr. Tolman married Lorenthia Fisher of Vermont, June 5, 1837, and she died Sept. 27, 1843. Mr. Tolman married Susan Fisher, sister of his second wife, April 13, 1844, with whom he is now living on the farm for-

* This was the tavern stand once owned by Henry Morse.

merly owned by his venerable father. Children: 1, Arvilla Ann, born Oct. 16, 1828, died May 13, 1849; 2, Alvah, born Aug. 13, 1840; 3, Lorenzo, born Sept. 19, 1843; 4, George Andrew, born Dec. 2, 1844; 5, Emily Lorenza, born June 5, 1849, died Sept. 22, same year; 6, Henry Emerson, born Jan. 15, 1850; 7, Laura Marilla, born Aug. 2, 1853; 8, Ella Rosina, born April 18, 1855.

1828.

Rev. EZEKIEL RICH, *Representative*.

AMOS SIBLEY,
SALMON WHITTEMORE, } *Selectmen*.
CALVIN STARKEY,

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk*.

This year, Asahel Wise, *blacksmith*, bought the house and lot which had long been occupied by Thomas Tolman. He was a native of Winchester, where he learned his trade, but worked several years in Fitzwilliam, and at this time he married Hannah, daughter of David White, and located in the Tolman house. In 1838, he removed the house to its present location, and thoroughly repaired it. He was a man of considerable energy and perseverance, and took great delight in training vicious horses: and possessing great strength of muscle, he could hold the foot of the most powerful horse, and shoe him with apparent ease. He died in 1840. Children: 1, Mary Ann, married George Boutelle of Bellows Falls; 2, Lydia, died at an early age.

In September, Oliver Hawkins became a citizen of

Troy. He was born at Winchester, Feb. 6, 1801, married Johannah H. Foster, Sept. 1, 1824, and resided two years in his native town. Soon after coming here, he bought the location now owned by Calvin Bemis, and resided there till March, 1851, when he removed to Rindge. The last few years of his residence here, he was one of the firm of Goddard, Buttrick & Co., in the manufacture of tubs and pails. He now resides in Fitzwilliam. Children: 1, Lucy F., born July 3, 1826; 2, Johannah, born April 15, 1828, married first, Willard Holt, August, 1847, who died: second, Jesse Pike, June, 1857; 3, Ann Lany, born Oct. 18, 1830, married Alfred R. Harris, November, 1852; 4, Fanny, born Sept. 9, 1832, married Alfred T. Colony, May, 1854; 5, Nancy E., born June 10, 1834, married Nathan B. Boutwell, November, 1858; 6, Oliver P., born July 21, 1836; 7, Marshall P., born March 8, 1839; 8, Susan A., born Feb. 22, 1845; 9, John H., born July 14, 1846.

1827.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING, }
 CALVIN STARKEY, } *Selectmen.*
 LYMAN WRIGHT, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year the town, by vote, instructed the Selectmen to lay out a road from Silas Wheeler's house, westerly to the Turnpike, and to contract for the building of the bridge.

In March, Stephen Wheeler bought the Hotel built by Josiah Morse, and about seventy acres of land adjoining, and commenced keeping a public house. Mr. Wheeler was born in Boxborough, Mass., Sept. 5, 1786; and in 1808, he married Polly Wright of Fitzwilliam, who was born Jan. 30, 1788. He resided in his native town, with the exception of two years, during which he was in Troy, N. Y., until he came to Troy, N. H. Soon after opening the public house, he commenced trade in the northern part of the Chapman house, and engaged in the staging business, also, carrying on at the same time, the public house, trade in the store, staging, and farming. He built the house and store south and adjoining the Hotel, the house now owned by Jacob Boyce, and the house and other buildings near the Town Hall. In January, 1855, he removed to Illinois, and now resides in Momence in that State. Children: 1, Stephen, born Sept. 1, 1809, married Harriet Gorham, Dec. 10, 1829, died in Richmond, July 19, 1837; 2, Mary, born Feb. 26, 1812, married Brown Nurse, Dec. 15, 1831; 3, Lucy, born Jan. 22, 1814, married David Wilder. December, 1835, died at Manchester, July 14, 1842; 4, Catharine, born June 22, 1816, married Timothy Kendall, May 10, 1839; 5, Hannah, born March 17, 1819, married David W. Farrar, June 29, 1841; 6, Harriet, born July 3, 1821, died March 26, 1823; 7, Abby T., born Jan. 22, 1824, married David Frost, August, 1843; 8, Ephraim, born April 23, 1826, married Louisa A. Nutting, Aug. 29, 1842; 9, Nancy, born March 7, 1829, married George P. Makinstry, June 1, 1848, lives at the West; 10, David, born July 24, 1832, married Maria, daughter of Joseph Haskell, Oct. 12, 1856, lives at Momence, Ill.

This year, Joseph Kendall, the sixth son of Nathaniel, married Mary Ann Thurston of Marlboro', and located on the Rahn farm which had before been occupied by

his father. Mr. Kendall resided there a few years, then moved to the farm formerly owned by Daniel Farrar, sen., but now owned by Col. D. W. Farrar, and situated south of S. B. Farrar's. In 1852, he bought the farm on which he now lives, of Mrs. Sarah Haskell. Children: 1, John, born Dec. 7, 1827, died June, 1842; 2, Rebecca, born Sept. 12, 1829, married Hayward Bigelow of Princeton, Mass.; 3, Mary Ann, born Dec. 23, 1831, married Moses Cudworth of Rindge; 4, Helen M., born Jan. 7, 1834, married John Hosley of Springfield, Mass.; 5, Joseph W., born Aug. 4, 1839; 6, Cornelia J., born Oct. 31, 1840; 7, Lucy A., born March 5, 1843; 8, John A., born Aug. 13, 1845; 9, Caroline E., born Oct. 30, 1848; 10 and 11, Edwin and Edwina, — twins, — born April 20, 1851.

1828.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR,	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
LYMAN WRIGHT,		
TIMOTHY KENDALL,		

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

Thomas Wright came here this year, and moved into the house built by Calvin Davis. He was the son of Joel Wright, and was born at Fitzwilliam, Aug. 28, 1796, married Sarah Coan of Wrentham, April 8, 1824, and settled in Jaffrey. In 1826, he bought the Davis house in Troy, but did not move here with his family until two years after. In 1833, he sold this house

to Stephen Wheeler, and with his cousin, Col. Lyman Wright, bought the Barret farm and divided it between them, he taking the westerly and his cousin the easterly half. Soon after this, he built the brick-house in which he now resides.

Levi Whittemore came to Troy about this time, and located on the farm formerly owned by John Godding, and afterwards by Samuel Starkey. He was born at Templeton, June 12, 1787, and married Mary Blodgett, and settled in Dublin in 1810. From Dublin he moved to Marlboro', and resided there a short time, then came to Troy, and after changing locations several times, he purchased the farm upon which his son, Luther, now resides, and died there Feb. 8, 1847. Mrs. Whittemore died Jan. 31, 1858. Children: 1, Mary A., born Nov. 12, 1811, married — Brockway, April 10, 1832, died April 7, 1846; 2, Maria, born Aug. 20, 1813; 3, Levi, born Nov. 19, 1815, married first, Lucy Alexander, April 12, 1841, who died Aug. 10, same year: second, Mary Rockwood; 4, Luther, born Sept. 17, 1817, married Abby Alexander, Dec. 31, 1846; 5, Roancy, born Feb. 6, 1820, married Sylvester Drury, Jan. 13, 1854; 6, John, born Nov. 13, 1822, married, Nov. 18, 1845, lives in Templeton; 7, Susan, born Sept. 27, 1829, married Thomas Perry, Sept. 27, 1848; 8, Martha, born March 27, 1826, died Dec. 8, 1832; 9, Caroline M., born Feb. 25, 1828; 10, Sarah M., born May 30, 1832, married Elbridge Coolidge, May 24, 1855, died Feb. 7, 1859; 11, Cyrus, born Aug. 20, 1832, married — Lawrence, Oct. 20, 1853; 12, Lucy A., born March 30, 1835, died the next day.

This year, also, Amasa Aldrich of Richmond, bought the Whitcomb farm of Abel Baker, and located here with his family. He was born in 1799, and married Ann, daughter of Benjamin Tolman, April 24, 1825, and settled in Richmond, where he resided three years.

Children: 1, Angeline, born Feb. 26, 1827, died April 11, 1851; 2, Andrew J., born Nov. 13, 1829, married Sarah W., daughter of Abel Garfield, Oct. 15, 1851.

November 20th, Joel Holt, second son of Aaron, married Thirza Baker of Marlboro', and located in Troy. In 1835, he moved to Princeton, Mass., and resided there till 1858, when he bought the Barker farm, and again located in Troy. Children: 1, Mary B., born Sept. 8, 1829, died July 8, 1833; 2, Thirza Maria, born March 8, 1832, died Jan. 16, 1851; 3, Eunice Abigail, born Nov. 11, 1834, married Alvin S. White of Shirley, Mass.; 4, Mary Jane, born Oct. 16, 1839.

1829.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
CALVIN STARKEY, } *Selectmen.*
LUKE HARRIS, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

CHAPTER X.

TOWN OFFICERS; BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF RESIDENTS, &c.,
CONTINUED; FROM 1830 TO 1855.

1830.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING, }
LUKE HARRIS, }
ABEL BAKER, } *Selectmen.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

It appears that up to this time no provision had been made for warming the Meeting-House, but this year the town "voted that a stove might be placed in it, if individuals should see fit to put one in at their own expense."

This year, Isaac Aldrich came to Troy, and settled on the farm south of the Morse tavern, the same that has been mentioned as the residence of Peter Starkey, Jr. He was the son of Ananias Aldrich, who was a native of Mendon Mass., but settled in Richmond at an early period, where the most of his children were born. Isaac was born in 1777, and married Abigail, daughter of Levi Aldrich, March 12, 1802, and resided a short time in Richmond, then moved to New-York, and from thence to Pennsylvania, in each of which places he stop-

ped one or two years, then returned to Richmond, from which town he came to Troy as above mentioned. After residing on five or six different farms in Troy, he came to the village in 1844, and has lived the most of the time since with his son Isaac. Mrs. Abigail Aldrich died Aug. 21, 1858. Children: 1, David, born Aug. 10, 1801, married Phebe Decker, lives in Pennsylvania; 2, Ananias, born April 2, 1803, married Mary Davis, was killed in Pennsylvania by blasting stone; 3, Joel, born Jan. 9, 1805, married Julia King, died in New-York; 4, Louisa, born Feb. 1, 1807, married William Marshall; 5, Levi, born Feb. 23, 1809, married Mary McCarty; 6, Sophronia, born Feb. 25, 1811, married James Capron; 7, Abigail, born Jan. 30, 1814, died March 25, 1838; 8, Isaac, born March 11, 1817, married Abby M. Everett of Fitzwilliam; 9, Judith E., born May 22, 1819, married Benjamin F. Perry; 10, Julius C., born June 6, 1822, married Catharine Wood, died July 21, 1855; 11, Joseph E., born Jan. 29, 1828, married Mary T. Hitchcock, resides in Boston.

Charles M. Tolman, eldest son of Henry, was born Jan. 21, 1807, and married Lydia Lovejoy, May 29, 1828, and resided in Fitchburg till 1830, when he returned to Troy, purchased the old school-house which stood near the Marshall barn, moved it to the westerly side of the village, and converted it into a dwelling-house. He died Dec. 27, 1830.

1831.

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
CALVIN STARKEY, } *Selectmen.*
JOHN LAWRENCE, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

Benjamin F. Grosvenor—a *hatter*—came here about this time, and commenced hat-making in what is now the red house over the mill-pond. He was a native of Pelham, married Mary J. Titcomb of that town, and on coming here, formed a co-partnership with Edward Tolman, and they built the house now owned by Thomas Goodall, in 1832. The following year Grosvenor sold his interest here to Tolman and moved to New-Boston, where he resided one year, and then went to Hillsborough Bridge, but returned to Troy in 1836, and resumed the business of hat-making. In 1837, he built the shop* which stood some years near what is now Mr. Goodall's stable. In 1842, he removed from Troy to Dracut, Mass., and a few years since he moved to Methuen, where he now resides. He had three children: Mary Jane, Hannah A. S. D., and Josephine.

April 19th, Jotham H. Holt married Miriam Bartlett of Berlin, Mass., who was born Nov. 26, 1804. Mr. Holt resided about two and a half years on the farm now owned by Luther Whittemore, but in 1834, he purchased of Zopher Whitcomb and heirs, the farm upon which Joseph Cutting had long resided, and he still owns and

* This was removed in 1856, and converted into a dwelling-house, the same that is now owned by John U. Beers.



John H. Holt

—

cultivates this early-settled farm. He is one of the most prominent men of the town, has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and has been promoted to numerous offices of trust and responsibility. Children: 1, Ellen P., born March 8, 1832, married Charles Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1853; 2, Milton J., born April 7, 1834, went to Cincinnati in August, 1851; 3, Levi B., born Nov. 9, 1835, went to Cincinnati in 1857; 4, Sarah D., born Oct. 7, 1838, went to Cincinnati in 1857; 5, Frederick A., born June 23, 1841, died March 19, 1842; 6, Joel, born Oct. 27, 1843; 7, Frederick, born Oct. 29, 1845, died Aug. 10, 1846; 8, Edwin T., born July 27, 1848.

Daniel Buttrick became a citizen of Troy this spring. He is a descendant of Samuel Buttrick* of Concord, Mass., who was one of the early settlers of that town, and late in life, gave to each of his six sons a farm within one mile of the centre of the town; and some of their posterity occupy four of these farms at the present time. Daniel,† one of the grand-sons, who was born May 13, 1748, married and had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Daniel, Jr., was born in Winchendon, Mass., Jan. 23, 1783, and married Mary, daughter of William Knight‡ of Fitzwilliam, Dec. 23, 1810, and resided some years in Marlboro'. In 1825, he bought the farm on which he now resides, of the administrator of the estate of Josiah, son of David Wheeler, but did not remove there with his family till six years after. Children: 1, Eunice, born Sept. 26, 1811, married Stillman Woodward of Marlboro'; 2, Edwin, born June 18, 1813, married Lucy Wetherbee of Swanzey, March 31,

* Samuel Buttrick of Concord came from England.

† Died May 17, 1848, aged one hundred years, four days.

‡ William Knight was in the battles of White Plains, Stillwater, and Stony Point.

1835; 3, Daniel, born Oct. 4, 1814, died March 25, 1815; 4, Mary Ann, born Jan. 11, 1816, married Alton Blodgett of Gardner, Nov. 9, 1837; 5, Martha C., born Jan. 18, 1818, married Osgood Collister, Feb. 15, 1837; 6, Maria K., (twin), born Jan. 18, 1818, married Harrington Sibley, Feb. 16, 1837; 7, Lydia R., born Feb. 4, 1820.

August 25th, Jonas Bemis, son of Edmund, married Fanny, daughter of William Lawrence, and resided a few years on the farm now owned by Levi L. Pierce, but eventually sold that farm and went to reside with his father, and is now one of the most successful farmers in the westerly part of the town. Children: 1, William L., born Nov. 2, 1834; 2, Warren B., born March 12, 1839; 3, Mary E.; born Oct. 20, 1840; 4, Frederick W., born April 28, 1852; 5, Frank H., born May 3, 1857.

1832.

LYMAN WRIGHT, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
ABEL BAKER,
DANIEL BUTTRICK, } *Selectmen.*

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year, Asa Porter located in Troy, and purchased the mills formerly owned by Silas Wheeler. He was a native of Marlboro', married Sybel Osborne of Troy, and settled in Weathersfield, where he resided till he came to Troy. In 1833, he sold his real estate here to Joseph M. Forristall, and moved to Marlboro'. Afterwards he

returned and resided one year on the Flint place, and two years on the farm now owned by Daniel Starkey, then moved to Waltham, Mass., where he resided ten years; but in 1855, he went to Oregon, where he soon died. Children: 1, Henry A., born Oct. 12, 1817, married Czarina Forristall, April 7, 1842; 2, Leonard W., born Sept. 14, 1820, married Mary Howard of Hopkinton, Mass., resides in Boston; 3, Almira, born Jan. 1, 1823, married Luke Bemis of Waltham; 4, Lorenda, born Dec. 25, 1828, married Amos W. Buttrick of Winchendon; 5, Louisa, born March 14, 1831, married Oliver Smith of Waltham.

James Capron—*shoemaker*—was born at Winchester, March 16, 1808, and learned his trade of James L. Sanborn of Concord. Nov. 1, 1832, he married Sophronia, daughter of Isaac Aldrich and located in Jaffrey. Afterwards he resided a short time in Troy, Keene, Marlboro', and Swanzey, in succession, but in 1846, he returned to Troy, where he has since resided; and he is one of the most industrious men in the town. Children: 1, Foster, born Sept. 29, 1833, died in 1837; 2, Joseph, born June 9, 1837; 3, George, born Nov. 25, 1841; 4, David, born Feb. 6, 1847.

Alonzo B. Harrington, son of Elijah, married Betsey, daughter of John Lawrence, and has since resided in various places, the most of the time, however, in Troy. In 1857, he bought a part of the Ichabod Shaw farm of Welcome Ballou, and has since resided on this purchase. Children: 1, Edward, born March 15, 1833, died March 27, 1856; 2, Charles B., born April 23, 1837, died April 20, 1859; 3, Eliza Jane, born Oct. 13, 1839, died June 13, 1840; 4, Adliza, born June 17, 1841, died July 21, 1842; 5, Sarah A., born Jan. 23, 1843; 6, Duane C., born July 6, 1846; 7, Noyes G., born Oct. 13, 1848; 8, George, born July 8, 1851; 9, Irene L., born Oct. 13, 1855.

1833.

LYMAN WRIGHT, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING, }
DANIEL BUTTRICK, } *Selectmen.*
JONATHAN CLARK, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

December 5th, Ira Godding, son of Timothy, married Eliza White of Fitzwilliam, and resided on the homestead farm with his parents until his death, Dec. 10, 1849. Mrs. Godding died the same year. They left but one son, Rufus, who is a machinist, and resides in Winchendon.

1834.

CHESTER LYMON, *Representative.*

DANIEL BUTTRICK, }
DANIEL W. FARRAR, } *Selectmen.*
CALVIN STARKEY, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

September 23d, William Marshall—*shoemaker*—married Louisa, daughter of Isaac Aldrich, and located on the premises before occupied by his father. He resided there, working at his trade, till his death, April 11,



N. Parker

1855. Children: 1, Emeline Louisa, born June 19, 1837, married Milton Putney; 2, Abby Ann, born March 29, 1840, married Lyman Putney.

November 27th, Nathaniel Parker married Eliza, daughter of Zopher Whitcomb, and located on the Ward farm, which he purchased of Col. D. W. Farrar. Children: 1, Hamilton, born Feb. 2, 1836, married Eunice Sweetzer, December, 1857; 2, Minerva, born Aug. 4, 1838, died June 4, 1854; 3, Ellen, born Dec. 24, 1846. Mrs. Eliza Parker died June 23, 1848, and Mr. Parker married Nancy Whitcomb, sister of his former wife, in 1849; and he died Oct. 30, 1857, aged fifty-one years. He was an honest, upright man, and an excellent citizen. Mrs. Nancy Parker is now residing in Jaffrey.

1835.

CHESTER LYMON, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING,
JONATHAN CLARK, } *Selectmen.*
DANIEL FARRAR,

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

This year it was found necessary to rebuild the bridge near Harrington's mill, and at a special meeting on the 18th of June, the town chose Joseph M. Forristall, Daniel W. Farrar, and Lyman Wright, a committee to superintend the building of the bridge. This committee caused an arched, stone bridge to be built: and at a meeting in January following, the town "voted to accept the doings of the committee in building a stone bridge," also

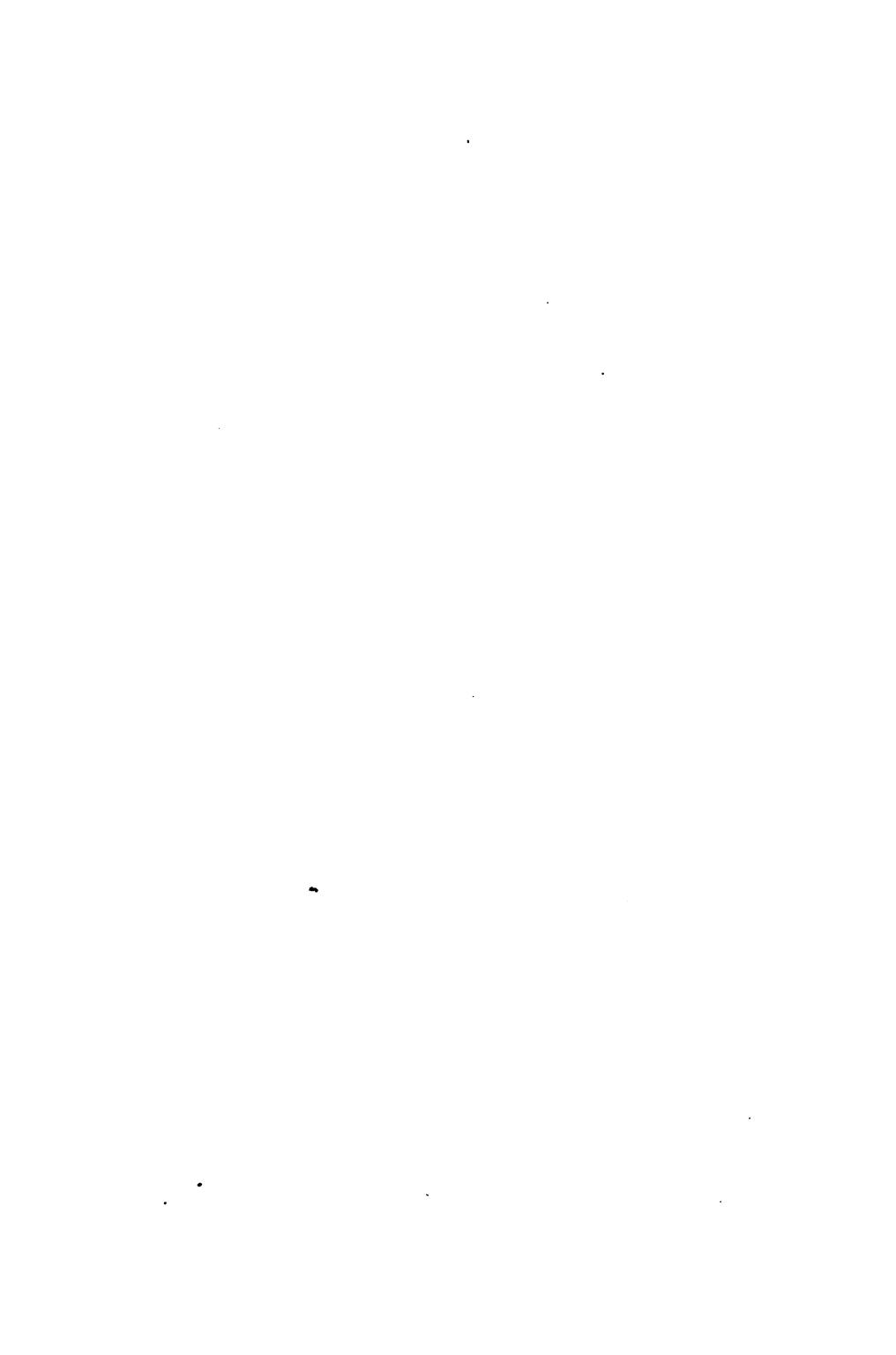
voted to raise \$450, by special tax, to defray town charges.

March 31st, Edwin Buttrick, only son of Daniel, married Lucy Wetherbee of Swanzev, and resided on the Wheeler farm with his father two years; afterwards he bought the Flint farm, to which he removed and remained there two years. In 1845, he and Capt. S. Goddard built the pail-shop now owned by the former. In 1846, Mr. Buttrick bought the house he now occupies, of John Whittemore, and continued the business of pail-making in company with Capt. S. Goddard, until the death of the latter, Jan. 8, 1854; he then bought the share of the shop formerly owned by his partner, and has since carried on the same business alone. Children: 1, Warren W., born Sept. 27, 1840, died Jan. 5, 1848; 2, Ellen Ann, born April 12, 1844.

November 5th, Brown Nurse came to Troy and established himself as a merchant. He is a descendant of Dea. David Nurse, who married Rachel Barrett of Concord, Mass., and who was a recruiting officer for the American army in the Revolutionary war, and the Captain of a company of minute men which he called out on the alarm being given, that the British were at Concord; but having some twelve or fourteen miles to march, he arrived too late for action, the British having retired. David Nurse—a farmer—and eldest son of Dea. David, was born Oct. 1, 1762, married Lois Brown, Dec. 14, 1793, and located in Harvard. He was called out in the Shays' insurrection, and was offered the post of Aid to the commanding officer, which he declined, preferring that of the soldier. He endured some hardships on account of the severe cold, while in pursuit of Capt. Shays and his party, but came to no engagement. Brown Nurse, the fourth son of David, was born at Harvard, June 24, 1804, came to Troy in August, 1829, stopped about ten months, taught school in District No. three,



Edwin Buttrick





Yours Truly
Brown Nurse



went to Richmond in June, 1830, and there commenced trade. He married Mary, daughter of Stephen Wheeler, Dec. 15, 1831, and resided in Richmond till November, 1835, when he came to Troy, purchased a stock of goods of his father-in-law, and resumed trade. He has held the office of Post Master nearly fourteen years, and represented the town in the Legislature of the State in the years 1850 and 1851. He is a man of ability, and takes a deep interest in whatever relates to the prosperity of the town. He has but one child, a daughter, Mary Jane, born Aug. 2, 1833. Dr. Amos Nourse of Maine, has made some investigations far back in English History, and his impression is, that the race of Nourses is of Welch origin; and the name in England is, and always has been, spelled Nourse; the o was for a time generally dropped from the name in this country, but is now as generally resumed.

December 3d, Harvey Blanding married Mary, daughter of Zalmon Howe, and located in Troy. He was born in Richmond, May 1, 1809, and after coming to Troy he worked for Charles Coolidge in the pail-shop some time, and just before his marriage, built the house in which his family now reside. In 1849, he built the pail-shop near the depot, and manufactured pails there till his death, March 22, 1859. Children: 1, Mary Jane, born April 3, 1837, married James Robb, April 20, 1853; 2, Joel Oscar, born Feb. 26, 1842; 3, Janette Adeline born Nov. 11, 1846.

1836.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

DANIEL CUTTING, }
JONATHAN CLARK, } *Selectmen.*
DANIEL FARRAR, }

DANIEL W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

October 26th, Daniel Starkey, son of Luna, married Sarah O. Holbrook and resided a few years in the Bush house, and worked at shoe-making. Afterwards he resided on the Whitney farm, but a few years since he bought the Nurse farm, on which he now resides. Children: 1, Daniel Alden, born July 10, 1838, married Elizabeth L. Ward, April 20, 1859; 2, Sarah Diana, born March 20, 1841, died July 25, 1842; 3, Laura Diana, born Feb. 27, 1844, died Sept. 7, 1845; 4, Vienna O., born April 19, 1848.

In November, Edward P. Kimball came to Troy and commenced hat-making with Benjamin Grosvenor. He is the son of Col. Retyre Kimball, who was born at Hillsborough, Feb. 4, 1789, and married Mary Bell of Tewksbury, March 29, 1818, and died at Hillsborough. Dec. 10, 1830; his widow now resides with her son at Troy. Edward P. was born at Hillsborough, Feb. 23, 1820, and married Mary Ann, daughter of Cyrus Fairbanks, July 9, 1844. In 1848, he bought of David W. Farrar, the store which had been built a few years before by S. G. Whitney, and there he commenced trade, and has continued in the same business to the present time. In 1853, he bought the house in which he now resides, and about two years since, he opened a livery



C. P. Kimball

stable near the house, and he is now actively engaged in the store, livery stable, and farming. Children: 1, Charles E., born July 10, 1847; 2, George F., born April 1, 1851; 3, Warren W., born March 1, 1857.

1837.

DANIEL CUTTING, *Representative.*

JONATHAN CLARK, }
ABEL BAKER, }
JOHN COLBURN, } *Selectmen.*

BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

Jedediah Putney came to Troy about this time, and bought the Calvin Starkey farm,* to which he removed his family; and he resided there seven years. He was a native of Ashfield, Mass., where he was born in 1777, and he married Abigail Knights of Fitzwilliam, in 1805, located in Fitzwilliam in 1810, and his wife died there in 1832. The following year he married Mrs. Hannah Rockwood of Fitzwilliam, with whom he is now living. In 1844, he bought the place upon which he now lives, of Horatio Lawrence, but since he came to the village, on account of his advanced years and feeble health, he has been able to perform but little labor. Children: 1, Jonas, married Phebe Flagg; 2, Joseph, married Mary Winch; 3, Leonard, married — Woodworth; 4, Manasseh, died in early life; 5, Nathan; 6, Moses, married — Pratt; 7, Nahum, married — Chase; 8, Sewell; 9, Charles.

* This was the farm on which John Godding first located.

June 23th, George W. Brown, son of Abel, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Bemis, and moved into the house he had built the year previous, and the same he now occupies. Soon after this, he built the shop near the house, in which he turned bed-posts, mortars, and fancy dishes; and more recently he has manufactured wash-boards, mop-handles, and clothes-pins. Children: 1, George, born April 21, 1839; 2, Mary E., born Oct. 17, 1843.

November 16th, Charles Carpenter married Elvira Wadsworth of Roxbury, and located in the house now owned by Bailey Starkey. He is a descendant of William Carpenter, who came over from England and settled in Rehoboth in 1640, and a few years later removed to Woodstock, Conn. William's grand-son, Eliphalet, married, settled in Woodstock, and had children, one of whom, Ebenezer, settled in Keene, N. H., and his son, Ebenezer, was father of Charles, who was born May 19, 1808. On coming to Troy, Charles worked for Mr. Coolidge in the pail-shop till 1849, when he bought his present house and mill of Horatio Lawrence. A few years since he enlarged the mill and commenced the manufacture of rakes, a business in which he has been very successful. Children: 1, a daughter, born Jan. 16 and died Jan. 18, 1839; 2, Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 7, 1841; 3, Maria Louisa, born Sept. 3, 1843, died May 4, 1853; 4, Charles Wadsworth, born June 9, 1845, died May 9, 1850; 5, Sarah Elvira, born May 2, 1850; 6, Susan Pamela, born June 14, 1853; 7, Esther Maria, born April 14, 1857.

November 30th, Elisha H. Tolman, son of Henry, married Rusina Beard of Fitzwilliam and located in Sterling, Mass., where he resided till 1841, when he moved to Fitzwilliam; but in the spring of 1843, he bought the Cameron farm of Rev. Ezekiel Rich, and returned to Troy, where he now resides. Children: 1, Ellen R.,



Charles Carpenter

born Sept. 14, 1838; 2, Sidney E., born Nov. 14, 1844; 3, Sarah Ann, born March 4, 1847; 4, Mary A., born Feb. 10, 1849; 5, Minnie P., born Nov. 25, 1852; 6, Charles Henry, born July 10, 1855.

1838.

JONATHAN CLARK, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
THOMAS WRIGHT, } *Selectmen.*
JOHN W. BELLOWS, }

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

In November, Bailey Starkey, son of Luna, married Betsey, daughter of Jonathan Clark. They resided a short time in the Bush house, afterwards removed to the Luke Whitney place; but in 1845, Mr. Starkey bought the house he now occupies, of Charles Coolidge, and from that time he has been a resident of the village, and worked in the pail-shop. Children: 1, Mary Jane, born Feb. 12, 1840, married Joseph Haskell, Jr., Sept. 25, 1858; 2, Ellen, born March 13, 1842, married George Ripley; 3, Maria, born Nov. 21, 1845, died Feb. 17, 1847; 4, Anna M., born May 21, 1849; 5, Vienna, born Dec. 14, 1851; 6, Warren, born Oct. 8, 1853; 7, Walter, born Dec. 23, 1858.

1839.

JONATHAN CLARK, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
THOMAS WRIGHT, } *Selectmen.*
JOHN W. BELLOWE, }

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

February 21st, Luke C. Clark, son of Thomas, married Abigail Lowe of Fitzwilliam, who was born July 20, 1814. Mr. Clark located on the farm with his father, and resided there about one year, then bought the farm he now occupies, of Nathan Winch. Children: 1, Lyman T., born Oct. 22, 1839; 2, George W., born Jan. 16, 1841; 3, Francis L., born April 16, 1843; 4, Charles D., born Dec. 29, 1845; 5, Abbie E., born Aug. 8, 1851; 6, Warren N., born May 7, 1858.

In March, Ira Boyden came to Troy and built a house near the line between Marlboro' and Troy. He is the son of Eli Boyden, and was born at Chesterfield, April 18, 1801, married Thirza Coburn, Jan. 1, 1826, and resided in Chesterfield and Winchester till 1839. In 1845, he removed to the village, into a house he purchased of Nathan Putney. Mr. Boyden is a carpenter, and one of the most useful citizens of the town. Children: 1, Sarah A., born Feb. 9, 1827, died March 14, 1847; 2, Persis H., born Jan. 21, 1829, married David E., Cutler of Newark, N. J.; 3, Alfonzo W., born Dec. 2, 1831, died Aug. 12, 1833; 4, William Judson, born June 7, 1836; 5, Charlotte A., born July 29, 1838.

August 29th, Isaac Aldrich, Jr., son of Isaac, married Abby M. Everett of Fitzwilliam, and resided in that



George Aldrich.



town a few years, and worked at carriage-making. Afterwards he returned to Troy and occupied the Bush house a short time; then in company with his brother, Julius C., he built the brick-house he now occupies. Children: 1, George E., born June 11, 1840; 2, Abby Maria, born April 24, 1843, died Jan. 26, 1844. Mr. Aldrich is a blacksmith and carriage maker, and at the present time holds the office of Deputy Sheriff.

October 2d, Joseph Alexander, Jr., married Prudence Bowen, and located on the farm formerly owned by Stephen Farrar, and resides there at the present time. Children: 1, Caroline L., born May 26, 1840; 2, Louisa A., born March 24, 1842; 3, Mary E., born Jan. 20, 1847; 4, Emma M., born April 28, 1849; 5, Ellen E., born Nov. 18, died Nov. 26, 1852; 6, Viola A., born Nov. 26, died Nov. 29, 1853.

1840.

ABEL BAKER, *Representative.*

JOHN W. BELLWS,
JOSEPH M. FORRISTALL, } *Selectmen.*
CHARLES COOLIDGE,

BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

Up to this time, the only approach to the saw-mill, then owned by Col. Lyman Wright,* was by a narrow path on private ground; but in the fall of this year, the Selectmen, on petition of Charles Carpenter and others, laid out a new highway from the Meeting-House to the mill.

* Now (1859) owned by Charles Carpenter.

1841.

ABEL BAKER, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
CHARLES COOLIDGE, } *Selectmen.*
SOLOMON GODDARD, }

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

February 18th, Sampson Wheeler, brother of Stephen, married Mirenda, daughter of Reuben Newell, and commenced keeping the public house in the village. Afterwards he resided on the Flint place, but at the present time he occupies the house which was recently the residence of Stillman Newell.

In March, Eri J. Spaulding became a citizen of Troy. He was born in Jaffrey, Oct. 19, 1821, and on coming to Troy, commenced working in the pail-shop for Charles Coolidge, and labored there two years, then bought the pottery of Capt. S. Goddard, and was engaged in the manufacture of earthen ware five years. He married first, Betsey F. Holt, Sept. 3, 1844, who died Aug. 8, 1847; second, Lucy A. Jones, May 28, 1848, who was born Nov. 30, 1821. He resided in the house with his brother, Erastus, a short time, afterwards occupied the Winch house, but in 1850, he built his present residence. He is a carpenter, although a part of his time is employed in tilling the soil. Children: 1, Diantha R., born Sept. 1, 1845; 2, Medora T., born April 19, 1847; 3, Lucy A., born March 19, 1849; 4, Lorenzo C., born Sept. 25, died Sept. 30, 1850; 5, Ellen C., born Aug. 16, 1851; 6, Albert E., born May 7, 1853; 7, Abbie C., born Aug. 24, 1857.

Erastus Brown, a *blacksmith*, also located in Troy this year, and made edge tools in the shop now occupied by A. W. Baker. He was a native of Winchendon, but had resided in Rindge some time previous to his marriage, Sept. 29, 1832, after this he lived in Fitzwilliam till 1841. He died Sept. 17, 1845, and the following is taken from an obituary notice published at that time: "The death of Mr. Brown was occasioned by an injury which he received at his mill on the Monday previous. Owing to a defect in the floor, he fell, his arm became entangled in the machinery and was crushed in a shocking manner; amputation at the shoulder joint became necessary. But this did not avail to save his life. After some forty-eight hours of intense suffering, which was borne with patience and christian fortitude, he died. Mr. Brown was an honest man and a christian. His life was above reproach." Children: 1, Maria, born Nov. 4, 1833, married Chancy N., son of Abel Garfield, Sept. 6, 1853; 2, Martha J., born Sept. 1, 1837, died Nov. 4, 1838; 3, Henry J., born Feb. 25, 1840; 4, Helen J., (twin), born Feb. 25, 1840; 5, Martha A., born Sept. 11, 1844.

Howard Clark, eldest son of Thomas, came here about this time and bought the Abner Haskell farm. He was born Jan. 14, 1803, and Dec. 23, 1827, married Dolly Bemis, who was born June 18, 1805. They first located in Bethlehem, but in March, 1830, they removed to Swanzey, where they resided till 1841. In 1856, Mr. Clark sold the Haskell farm to his son, Howard T., and bought the house in the village, where he now resides. Children: 1, Jonathan B., born Aug. 22, 1828, married Amanda Derby, March 23, 1855, resides on the Dea. Lyon farm; 2, Betsey L., born Sept. 19, 1830, married A. B. Hubbard, Sept. 19, 1854; 3, Howard T., born Jan. 12, 1834, married Sarah E. Nott, of Barnard, Vt., Oct. 20, 1855; 4, Harvey A., born Aug. 7,

1838; 5, Harriet A., (twin), born Aug. 7, 1838; 6, Mary, born Dec. 25, 1841.

June 6th, John Lawrence, Jr., married Adeline Goodnow of Winchendon, and resided a short time on the farm with his father; afterwards he moved to Fitzwilliam, where he remained till 1857, when he returned to Troy. Children: 1, Clara Jane, born Nov. 28, 1843; 2, Emma Frances, born Aug. 7, 1846; 3, John Henry, born July 31, 1849; 4, Amos Oscei, born Feb. 21, 1855.

June 29th, David W. Farrar, eldest son of Daniel W., married Hannah, daughter of Stephen Wheeler, and resided one year in the Winch house and five years in the Maxcy house, but in 1848, he built the house in which he now resides. The most of his time has been spent in the store, where in his early years he was under the instruction of his father, than whom no one knew better how to manage business there to advantage. He is now in the prime of life, has amassed a large property, and does much to support the religious, and other public enterprises of the town. Children: 1, Henry Warren, born April 21, 1842; 2, Hannah Maria, born Sept. 27, died Oct. 3, 1843; 3, Charles David, born Oct. 3, 1847; 4, Helen Maria, born Aug. 13, 1854.

In August, John Wheeler married Roxana Clark of Clarendon, Vt., and located in the Bush house. He is a son of Preston Wheeler, and was born in Westmoreland in 1812, came to Troy in 1838, since which time he has worked in the pail-shop. In 1847, he bought the house he now occupies, of Benjamin Rogers. They have a son, John Harris, born July 1, 1851.



1842.

ABEL BAKER, *Representative.*

JOHN W. BELLOWES,
CHARLES COOLIDGE,
JOSEPH M. FORRISTALL, } *Selectmen.*

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

April 7th, Henry A. Porter, son of Asa, married Czarina, daughter of Joseph M. Forristall, and located in Waltham, but soon moved to Boston, where he resided till 1853, then purchased of Isaac Stowell the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Porter is one of the best farmers in Troy, and has served several years as one of the selectmen. Children: 1, Henrietta J., born Nov. 2, 1850; 2, Charles Henry, born Oct. 17, 1855.

April 15th, Levi Whittemore, Jr., married Lucy, daughter of Easman Alexander, and located on the William Farrar farm. Mrs. Whittemore died the 10th of August following; and Mr. Whittemore married Mary M. Rockwood, Feb. 23, 1844. In 1846, he bought the Caleb Winch farm, upon which he resided till 1857, since which time he has resided in the village, where he has worked as a stone mason. Children: 1, Emma M., born Dec. 11, 1846; 2, Henry Martin, born May 30, 1849.

April 27th, Lyman Spooner of Brooklyn, married Almira, daughter of Lemuel Brown, and located in Brooklyn, where he remained a few weeks only; afterwards he resided a short time in Barre and Sudbury, Mass. In the fall of 1842, however, he returned to Troy, where he has since resided, and devoted the most

of his time to house-painting. In 1853, he bought the Cutting saw-mill of Warren McClenathon, but sold it the following year to Edwin Mann. They have one daughter,—Caroline A.,—born Sept. 9, 1843.

May 24th, Samuel G. Whitney, eldest son of Dr. Charles, married Abigail N., daughter of Salmon Whittemore, and located in the house now owned by Mrs. Lydia Whittemore. He traded a short time in company with David Frost, afterwards built the store now owned by E. P. Kimball; and he traded in this till 1846, when he became a clerk in the store of David W. Farrar, and remained there till 1858. He now resides in Bowen's Prairie, Iowa. Children: 1, Sarah Antoinette, born April 17, 1843, died April 11, 1858; 2, Charles Henry, born Sept. 30, 1845; 3, George Salmon, born Oct. 16, 1847; 4, William Hutchins, born Jan. 9, 1850; 5, Lemuel Page, born April 23, 1851; 6, Edward Griffin, born Aug. 17, 1856, died Aug. 31, 1857.

1843.

JOHN W. BELLOWS, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
LEONARD FARRAR, } *Selectmen.*
EDWIN BUTTRICK, }

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

In the early part of this year, Francis Foster became a citizen of Troy, and resided some time in the house now owned by Edwin Buttrick. The Foster family is



My dear Mr. Johnson
Francis Foster

—

said to have descended from the renowned Miles Standish, but we cannot trace them back farther than three generations. Calvin Foster, the father of Francis, was born in Dudley, Mass., in the year 1782, married and resided some time in Worcester, but died in Colebrook in 1830. His widow is now living, at the age of seventy-seven. Calvin Foster's father was a native of Harvard, and died there in 1782. Francis, the subject of this notice, was born in Worcester in the year 1812, and married Susan W. Packard, March 11, 1835. Mrs. Foster's father, Jonathan Packard, was born in Oakham in 1790 and died in 1856. Her paternal grand-father, Caleb Packard, was born in Oakham in 1764, and died in 1847. Her great-grand-father, Ichabod Packard, was a native of Bridgewater; her mother is a native of Oakham, where she still resides, at the age of sixty-seven. Her maiden name was Susan Crawford, and her maternal grand-father was born in Oakham, her great-grand-father, in Rutland, Mass., her great-great-grand-father, in Ireland. Her great-great-great-grand-father was a native of Scotland, where he remained till he married; he then set out for America, but the laws were such at that time as to prevent his coming, and consequently he went to Ireland, where his son, the ancestor of Mrs. Foster, was born. Mr. Foster is a tanner and currier, and since residing in Troy, has had the principal management of the business which has been carried on by the firm of Wright & Foster. In 1852, he built the house in which he now resides; and since then, he has made great improvements upon the grounds about his residence. Children: 1, Susan Maria, born Aug. 8, 1836; 2, Lucy Jane, born Sept. 27, 1838; 3, Martha Allamanzas, born Dec. 27, 1841; 4, Mary Caroline, born Aug. 15, 1844; 5, Frank Eugene, born June 30, 1848; 6, Addie Isabell, born July 12, 1853; 7, Julia Gertrude, born June 21, 1856.

April 6th, Winthrop Knights, a *mechanic*, married

Lydia, daughter of Isaac Fuller, and settled on the place formerly owned by Jabez Butler. He is the youngest son of Joel and Betsey Knights of Sudbury, who had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters. The mother is still living, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, and has been permitted to see eighty grand-children and thirty-seven great-grand-children. Upon the stream near his house, Mr. Knights erected a shop a few years since, and in this he manufactures sashes, blinds, &c., partially by the aid of machinery propelled by water. Children: 1, a daughter, died in infancy; 2, a son, died; 3, Arthur Pearl, born Sept. 1, 1858.

June 15th, Gregory Lawrence, son of Jonathan, Jr., married Emily, daughter of Capt. Lemuel Brown, and located on the Silas Wheeler farm. He is a very industrious man, a model farmer, and meddles with no one's business but his own. Children: 1, Alfred G., born April 24, 1849; 2, Harriet R., born April 6, 1855.

August 29th, David Frost married Abigail T., daughter of Capt. Stephen Wheeler, and commenced house-keeping where Jacob Boyce now lives. He is the son of Sylvester Frost of Marlboro', and was born Aug. 11, 1818, and removed with his father to Troy, March 28, 1827. He was employed in Dexter Whittemore's store in Fitzwilliam about three years, but commenced trade in Troy in April, 1841, and continued in the store here till 1851. He moved from Troy to Fitchburg in 1853. They have had one daughter, Abby Ann, born Nov. 15, 1846, died Dec. 15, 1851.

1844.

JOHN W. BELLOWS, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
LEONARD FARRAR, } *Selectmen.*
EDWIN BUTTRICK, }

DAVID W. FARRAR, *Town Clerk.*

Several Town Meetings were held this year, and we take the following from the records of these meetings:

Voted, That the Taxes be collected by the first of March next, or the collector receive no pay for collecting.

Voted, To discontinue the old Turnpike road, running from near Amos Stearns' house towards Elijah Bowker's, to the boundary line of the town.

Voted, That the Bell be cast over and made into a new one.

Voted, That an agent be appointed to get the Bell repaired, and that seventy-five dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Voted, That Daniel W. Farrar be the said agent."

Calvin Alexander, son of Joseph, married Abby Ann Murphy of New-Ipswich, and located where his brother Charles now lives; the house he built the year previous. He resided there eight or nine years, then moved to Marlboro', but early in 1858, he returned to Troy and built the house in which he now resides. He is a shoemaker, carpenter, and farmer, and in one of these occu-

pations always finds employment. Children: 1, George D., born July 3, 1847; 2, Abby Frances, born Nov. 27, 1854.

September 19th, Austin B. Gates married Samira, daughter of Joseph M. Forristall, and commenced house-keeping where L. Warren Brown now lives. He is the son of Levi and Permelia Gates, and was born in Marlboro', March 8, 1821. Since residing in Troy he has been engaged some part of the time in the manufacture of clothes-pins. Children: 1, A. Maria, born Sept. 10, 1846; 2, Isabell Victorin, born Dec. 2, 1850.

December 1st, Rev. Luther Townsend became a resident of Troy—born in Fitzwilliam, Aug. 12, 1813. He is the eldest son of Aaron Townsend, who was born in Fitzwilliam, April 1, 1779, and deceased with his son Luther, in Troy,—with whom he had lived nearly four years,—Dec. 26, 1854. Aaron was the sixth son of Nathan Townsend, a blacksmith, probably a native of Hopkinton, Mass., and removed to Fitzwilliam about the year 1778. He deceased Nov. 8, 1809, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, and the mother of Aaron, was, before marriage, Sarah Putnam. Aaron Townsend married Sylvene, the third daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davison,—before marriage, Mary Brigham,—Feb. 19, 1811. Sylvene Townsend, the mother of Luther, died at Fitzwilliam, March 8, 1851. Luther Townsend married Laura Maria, eldest daughter of Matthew and Lucy Nims of Roxbury, Sept. 4, 1845. They have an adopted daughter, Marianna, who was born June 12, 1854.



Rev. Luther Townsen

1845.

JEREMIAH POMEROY, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER, LYMAN WRIGHT, JONATHAN CLARK,	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
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BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

In April, Joseph Jones became a citizen of Troy. His father, Benjamin Jones, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 18, 1751. His mother, Elizabeth Cleaves, was born in Beverly, Oct. 20, 1752. They were married in May, 1773, and removed to Lyndeborough, where he settled as a physician, and gained considerable celebrity in his profession. They had ten children, and all but one grew to manhood and became professedly pious. The grand-father of Benjamin was a native of Wales. Joseph married Ann Richardson, Sept. 11, 1811, who was born at Billerica, Mass., Aug. 19, 1788. She died in Lyndeborough, May 19, 1827; and Mr. Jones married Mrs. Clarissa Page of Burlington, Vt., daughter of Dr. Isaiah Whitney of Rindge. Mrs. Clarissa Jones died Feb. 16, 1844; and Mr. Jones married Sophronia, daughter of the aforesaid Dr. Whitney of Rindge, Sept. 28, 1844, and resided in Lyndeborough one year, then came to Troy, where they have since resided in the house built by Lucius Bryant. Children: 1, John, born Sept. 12, 1812, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833, studied Theology at Andover, and was settled over a Congregational church at Chittenden, Vt., but in a few years was dismissed at his own request, after which he was employed two years by the Home Missionary

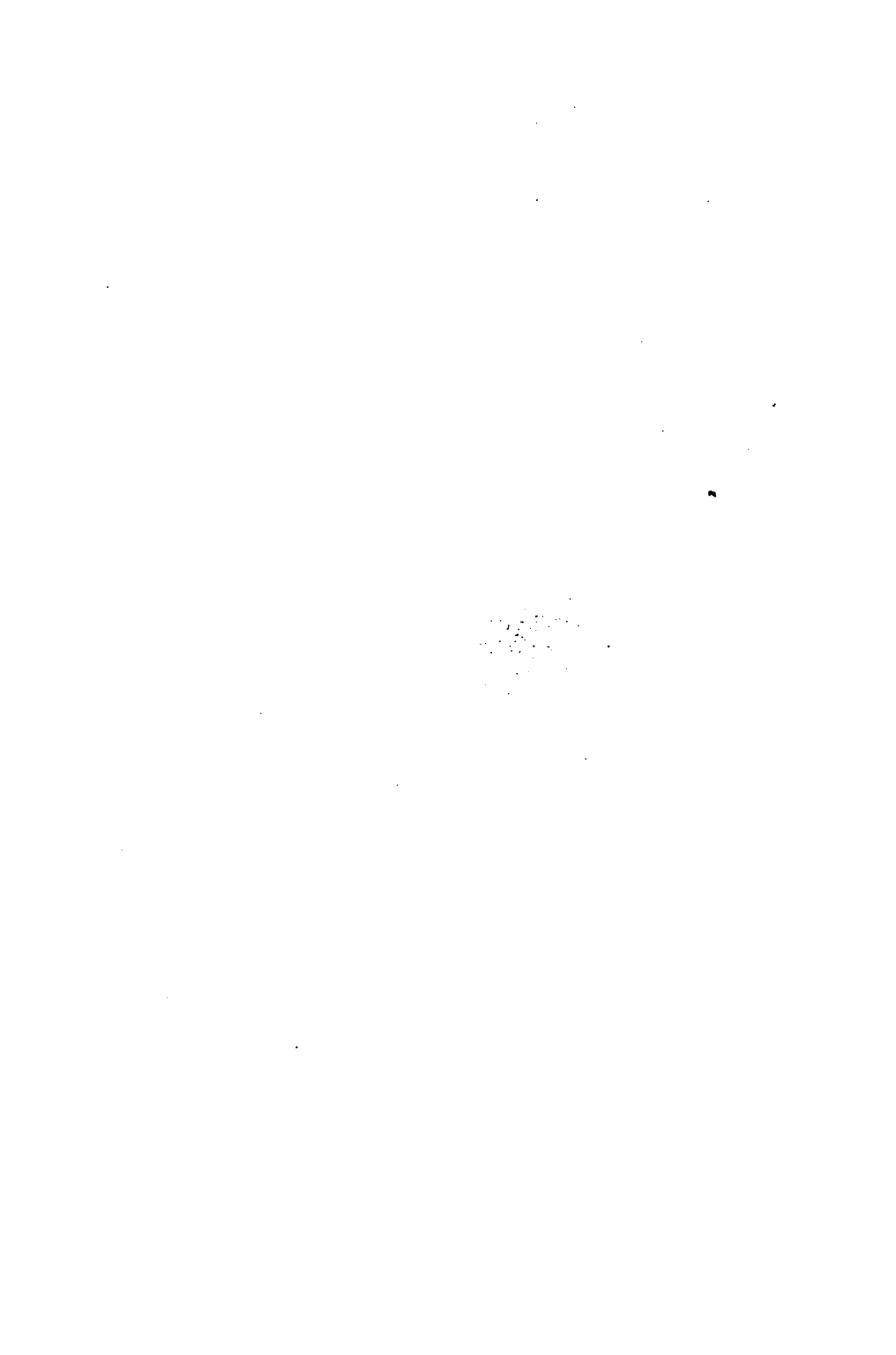
Society to preach as a missionary in Indiana, at the expiration of which time he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and from thence to Earlville, Illinois. He is now laboring as an Evangelist; 2, Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1818, entered the College Institute at Oberlin, Ohio; but after about two years' study, he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and he is now a commission merchant at Chicago; 3, Benjamin Cleaves, born March 30, 1824, has for four years past been freight clerk at a rail-road station in Chicago; 4, Clarissa Ann, born Nov. 9, 1828, married William R. Hurlbut, 1849, lives at Cambridge Port, Mass.; 5, Isaiah Whitman, born Nov. 12, 1829, is a mechanic in Northfield, Vt.

Lovell Rugg came to Troy about this time, and purchased a part of the Samuel Farrar farm of Mr. Howard. He had resided several years at Royalston, from which place he removed to Fitzwilliam about the year 1842. He married Mary Bradley, by whom he has had the following children: 1, Albert Williams, born June 22, 1837; 2, Jane Adelia, born Aug. 1, 1841; 3, Laura Maria, born May 19, 1843; 4, Martha Eliza, born Feb. 22, 1845; 5, George N., born July 29, 1846; 6, Margaret B., born May 19, 1848; 7, Mary Ann, born March 11, 1854; 8, Wright L., born Aug. 3, 1855; 9, Chloe Augusta, born July 25, died Oct. 21, 1857.

September 23d, Edwin Mann of Jaffrey, married Caroline M., daughter of Capt. Amos Sibley, and resided some years in Jaffrey, but in 1855, he bought the saw-mill which had been owned by Lyman Spooner, and removed to Troy. He was drowned in the flume at his mill, April 29, 1856, at the age of thirty-five years, seven months. Children: 1, Melissa E., born July 18, 1846; 2, Lewis M., born Dec. 6, 1848; 3, Ella C., born May 1, 1852; 4, Walter E., born April 24, 1855.



Joseph Jones Aged, 74.



1846.

THOMAS WRIGHT, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
LYMAN WRIGHT,		
JONATHAN CLARK,		

BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

This year, the following Regulations were established by the firewards:

“By virtue of the authority in us vested by law, we the subscribers, a majority of the firewards in the town of Troy, in the county of Cheshire, do establish the following Regulations respecting the kindling, guarding and safe keeping, and for the prevention and extinguishment of fires to be in force in said town:

1st. All persons are requested to furnish themselves with Ladders and Buckets according to the State law, as adopted by said town.

2d. No person shall place and keep any dry ashes in any wooden vessel under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

3d. No person shall keep a wooden door at any fire-place under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

4th. No person shall carry any lighted pipe or cigar into any barn stable or shed, or into any building while finishing, or into any cabinet or house joiner or wheelwright's shop, nor shall any person carry any lighted candle or lamp into any barn, unless the same be inclosed in a lantern, under the penalty of three dollars for each offence.

5th. The foregoing regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the 15th of May, A. D. 1846.

CHARLES COOLIDGE,	} <i>Board</i>
OLIVER HAWKINS,	
JOSEPH JONES,	
THOMAS WRIGHT,	
SALMON WRIGHT,	
DAVID W. FARRAR,	
EDWIN BUTTRICK,	

of
Firewards."

January 1st, George Fairbanks, son of Cyrus, married Abigail Wright, and located in Troy, as a shoemaker, and resided here till the death of his wife, Abigail, Aug. 27, 1848. He married Nancy Watkins of Walpole, October, 1849, who died July 27, 1858. From 1849 to 1857, he resided at Bellows Falls. Children: 1, Charles Henry, born March, 1847, died Nov. 29, 1848; 2, Charles Henry, 2d, born May 17, 1851.

June 2d, Stephen B. Farrar, son of Stephen, married Persis Twitchell of Northfield, Mass., who was born Sept. 16, 1827. Mr. Farrar located on the home farm, where he has ever since resided, and is an active, enterprising farmer. Children: 1, John S., born May 23, 1848; 2, Charles, born Aug. 10, 1850.

September 1st, John Grimes became a citizen of Troy. He was born in Keene, Jan. 1, 1819, and resided there the most of the time until the spring of 1846. He is the son of Alexander Grimes, who when a boy, left his native town—Pelham, N. H.—with his father,—John Grimes,—and located in Keene, near where he now resides. He was a grand-son of Alexander Graham, who is supposed to have been a Scotch immigrant, and came to this country about the year 1740; he died about twenty-five years since, in the town of New-Boston, at the advanced age of one hundred years. Mary Louisa Grimes was born in Tyre, N. Y., March 10, 1820, and

at the age of four years, came to Keene with her mother, and resided there the most of the time till March 12, 1846, when she was married, and since September following has resided in Troy.* Mr. Grimes is Station Agent at Troy, for the Cheshire Railroad Company.

September 15th, Franklin B. Forristall, son of Joseph M., married Martha A., daughter of William Lawrence, and located where he now resides. Children: 1, Marietta M., born Dec. 12, 1847; 2, Hannah E., born Jan. 20, died April 3, 1851; 3, Sarah Jane, born April 13, 1852; 4, George Henry, born Sept. 17, 1853.

December 31st. Luther Whittemore, son of Levi, married Abby, daughter of Easman Alexander, and settled on the farm which had been owned by his father, and the same upon which he now resides. He is a stone mason, and his time is divided between his farm and trade. They have an adopted son, Curtis A., who was born Nov. 6, 1844.

* Mrs. Grimes died at Troy, July 9, 1859.

1847.

THOMAS WRIGHT, *Representative.*

JOHN W. BELLOWES, MOSES S. PERKINS, NATHAN WINCH, THOMAS WRIGHT, *JONAS BEMIS,	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
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BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

March 4th, Algernon S. Butler, son of Simon, married Harriet Goddard of Rindge, who was born in Athol, Jan. 30, 1820. For some time after their marriage, they resided in Troy, but moved to Rindge, where they remained till 1855, when they returned to Troy, and now reside on the farm recently owned by Elijah Bemis. Children: 1, Lysander S., born Jan. 21, 1848; 2, Ella H., born June 9, 1854; 3, Marietta J., born Dec. 18, 1858.

April 8th, Abel W. Baker, son of Abel, married Mary W., daughter of Joseph Haskell, and after residing one year in Marlboro' and about as long in Jaffrey, Troy, South Orange, and Fitchburg, he returned to Troy, where he still resides. Children: 1, George Washington, born July 4, 1848; 2, Abel Warren, born July 14, 1851; 3, Fred Henry, born June 11, 1855; 4, Ida Mary, born Dec. 10, 1857.

August 11th, Elliott Goddard, son of Capt. Solomon, married Mary Norcross of Royalston, Mass., and located in Troy, where he remained till 1852, when he moved

* This is the only year in which the board of Selectmen has consisted of more than three persons.

to Boston. The following year he returned to Troy, but in 1854, he removed to Keene, where he now resides. Children: 1, Edwin M., born May 2, 1849; 2, Mary Elizabeth, born April 24, 1858.

1848.

JOHN W. BELLOWS, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
LEONARD FARRAR, } *Selectmen.*
GEORGE W. BROWN, }

BROWN NURSE, *Town Clerk.*

June 1st, George P. McKinstry married Nancy, daughter of Capt. Stephen Wheeler, and located on the Barker farm. He was born in Hyde Park, Vt., and came to Troy about the year 1846, and after purchasing the farm above mentioned, he removed the old house, and built the one now on the premises. He removed to McHenry County, Illinois, in the autumn of 1853, and the following spring to Sumner, Kankakee County, where he now resides. Children: 1, George Webster, born 1853; 2, Electa, born 1857.

Franklin Woodward became a citizen of Troy this year. He was born in Marlboro', May 7, 1809, married Louisa Dyer, May 26, 1830, and settled in Marlboro'; afterwards he removed to Rindge, from which town he came to Troy. March 31, 1852, he located on the Bruce farm, where he now resides. Children: 1, Louisa Maria, born Feb. 4, 1831, married Farwell Cobb, March 19, 1850; 2, Charles Franklin, born Jan. 14,

1833; 3, Mary Sophia, born July 29, 1837, married Ambrose S., Wilder, Oct. 28, 1857; 4, Sarah Abigail, born Sept. 29, 1838; 5, James Warren, born Dec. 17, 1849.

1849.

JOHN W. BELLOWES, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
THOMAS WRIGHT, } *Selectmen.*
JONAS BEMIS,

LUKE MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

January 9th, Stephen Starkey, son of Luna, married Polly Sweetser of Fitzwilliam, and located in the Tolman house, but in a few months he removed to Fitzwilliam, where he remained one year, then moved to Swansey, but eventually returned to Troy, where he died, March 27, 1853. Mrs. Starkey is now residing in Troy. They had one son, Charles Stephen, born June 13, 1853.

October 25th, William A. Harris, son of Stephen, married Sarah E., daughter of Timothy Fife, and resided a short time in the house of S. B. Farrar. Afterwards he resided two years on his father's farm, but in the spring of 1852, he bought the farm he now owns. Children: 1, William F. born Sept. 11, 1852, died same day; 2, Alfred A., born May 13, 1856; 3, William H., born Sept. 18, 1857; 4, Aurilla Maria, born Oct. 2, 1859.

1850.

BROWN NURSE, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
THOMAS WRIGHT, } *Selectmen.*
JONAS BEMIS,

LUKE MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

The Ward Hill was one of the most difficult in the town, and had long been a subject of complaint. Many efforts had been made to avoid this, by constructing a road on different ground, but it was found impossible to lay out a road on any ground which should be satisfactory to all parties interested. But in the fall of 1849, the selectmen, after a careful examination of the whole matter, laid out the present road, on the petition of John Lawrence and others. This was completed and opened to the public the present year. The selectmen, also, in accordance with a vote of the town, laid out the road extending from Mr. Carpenter's saw-mill to the bridge, near the foot of the Ward Hill. This was laid out on the petition of Mr. Carpenter and others.

March 14th, Farwell O. Cobb, son of Leonard, married Louisa M., daughter of Franklin Woodward, and located with his father on the Knights farm, where he now lives. Children: 1, Henry A., born Jan. 2, 1851; 2, Charles F., born Nov. 9, 1852; 3, George W., born Nov. 10, 1854.

March 19th, Alvah S. Clark, sixth son of Thomas, married Serepta A. Brooks, who was born at Framingham, Mass., Jan. 4, 1829. Mr. Clark located with his father on the John Farrar farm, where he now resides.

Children: 1, Louisa J., born April 23, 1851; 2, Harriet M., born May 15, 1852; 3, Mary E., born June 26, 1855; 4, Clara A., born Sept. 16, 1856.

April 28th, Alanson Starkey, son of Luna, married Mary Rice, and located in the house now owned by Jacob Boyce. In 1855, he built the house in which he now resides, and his time is mostly occupied in the pailshop. Children: 1, Ann Maria, born Jan. 27, and died June 7, 1851; 2, George A., born Sept. 23, 1852; 3, Thomas W., born Dec. 7, 1858.

This year, Porter White came to Troy and located on the Flint place, which he bought of Stephen Wheeler. Mr. White was born in Warren, Mass., Jan. 21, 1795, and at the age of twelve years moved to Petersham with his parents, where he resided seven years, then removed to Alstead. He married Betsey Pratt, June 3, 1813, who died Dec. 3, 1831. He married Lois Goodale in 1850, and removed to his present location in 1853.

John Clement, a *blacksmith*, became a citizen of Troy this year. He is a grand-son of John Clement, who was born in 1775, married and settled in Centre Harbor, and had seven children. William, the third son, married Sally Beetle of that town, and had three children: George, John, and Sally Ann. John was born Aug. 7, 1821, married Mary W., daughter of John Cutter, formerly of Jaffrey, May 1, 1844, and resided in Campton two years, in Charlestown, Mass., one year, but in 1847, returned to Campton, from which place he came to Troy. He worked at his trade till 1858, when he leased the tavern, and has since kept the public house. They have one son, Lucius Howe, born March 14, 1845.

1851.

BROWN NURSE, *Representative.*

ABEL BAKER,
THOMAS WRIGHT, } *Selectmen.*
JONAS BEMIS,

LUKE MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

This year, Calvin Bemis bought the location he now occupies, and became a citizen of Troy. He is the son of Jonathan Bemis, and was born in Marlboro', Jan. 27, 1798, and married Deborah Brewer of Troy, March 14, 1822, who was born April 10, 1799. They resided in Swanzey eight years, in Marlboro' one year, and in Rindge twenty years. He is a man of sound judgment, and is universally respected. Children: 1, Eliza, born Oct. 10, 1823, married Calvin Hastings, May 9, 1845; 2, Maria, born Jan. 24, 1826, married Charles Perry of Fitzwilliam, March 31, 1847; 3, Mary Jane, born April 9, 1835, married Leonard Wright, Oct. 23, 1855.

In March, Erastus Tupper located on the farm now owned by Levi L. Pierce. He was born in Tolland, Conn., July 5, 1806, married Mehitable Waitt of New-Salem, Mass., where he resided some years, afterwards removed to Athol, but came to Troy in 1851, and resided here three years, then moved to Jaffrey, but returned to Troy in 1857, and bought the house built by Sylvester Frost, in which he now resides. Mrs. Mehitable Tupper died Sept. 10, 1839, and Mr. Tupper married Lois H. Merrifield, July 4, 1842. Children: 1, Nancy, born February, 1834, married Simeon Merrifield; 2, Joseph A., born June 5, 1836; 3, Alonzo W., born

Sept. 7, 1838; 4, George W., born May 14, 1843; 5, Almena R., born Feb. 2, 1845; 6, A. Eugene, born Nov. 14, 1851.

In April, Benjamin Moore Stanley located in Troy. He is a son of Jonathan and Betsey Stanley, and was born in Jaffrey, June 12, 1806, and married Abigail, daughter of Amos Sibley, Feb. 7, 1839. He resided in Jaffrey till 1851, when he came to Troy, but returned to Jaffrey in 1855, and the following year came to Troy again, where he is still residing, and is esteemed as a valuable citizen. Children: 1, Benjamin Bradley, born May 1, 1843, was killed in the house of Elijah Harrington, Nov. 5, 1856, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a young lad, who playfully pointed the fatal weapon at him, not knowing it to have been loaded; 2, Betsey Ross, born Feb. 26, 1845; 3, Eva Henrietta, born July 20, 1847.

October 15th, Andrew J. Aldrich, son of Amasa, married Sarah W., daughter of Abel Garfield. He bought the Barker farm in 1855, and resided there about two years, then removed to Marlboro', but within a few months he has returned to Troy, and now works in the pail-shop. Children: 1, Frank A., born Jan. 31, 1853; 2, Herbert D., born March 4, 1857.

Thomas Goodall settled in Troy this year. He was born in Dewsbury, Yorkshire County, England, Sept. 1, 1823, served an apprenticeship in a large manufacturing establishment in his native town, eleven years, came to New-England in 1846, married Ruth, daughter of Jeremiah Waterhouse, April 29, 1849, and located in South Hadley. Since coming to Troy he has been engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and at the present time is doing an extensive business. Children: 1 and 2, Louis and George, (twins), born Sept. 23, 1851; 3, Earnest, born Aug. 15, 1853; 4, Ida Mary, born Aug. 15, 1858.



Thos Goodall



1852.

JOTHAM H. HOLT, *Representative.*

JOHN W. BELLOWS,
JAMES R. STANLEY, } *Selectmen.*
AUGUSTUS HODGKINS, }

LUKE MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

June 2d, Welcome Ballou married Lucy, daughter of Stephen Harris, and settled where A. B. Harrington now resides. He was a painter and has the reputation of having been a skilful workman. His health failing, he sold his farm in 1856, and went to the West, but soon returned to Troy, where he died Nov. 3, 1857. Mrs. Ballou is still residing in Troy. They had one child, Frank W., born July 22, 1856.

September 6th, George Damon married Lucy, daughter of Capt. Elijah Bowker, and located in the southern part of Troy. He was born Sept. 6, 1821, son of George Damon, who was born in Fitzwilliam, Sept. 20, 1796. George Damon, Sen., was the son of Oliver Damon of East Sudbury. Capt. Elijah Bowker was the son of Bartlet Bowker, and was born in Fitzwilliam, Jan. 8, 1803. Bartlet Bowker was born in Scituate, Mass., Feb. 2, 1749, and married Jemima Wright, Feb. 1, 1798. The said Elijah Bowker married Dorothy Crombie, Nov. 18, 1830, and their daughter, Lucy, was born Dec. 24, 1831. Since residing in Troy, Mr. Damon has had the principal care of the grist-mill near his residence. They have one daughter, Marcia Cleaves, born Jan. 22, 1854.

1853.

JOTHAM H. HOLT, *Representative.*

JOHN W. BELLOWES, }
JOTHAM H. HOLT, } *Selectmen.*
JAMES R. STANLEY, }

LUKE MILLER, *Town Clerk.*

August 10th, John U. Beers settled in Troy. His father, John Spencer Beers, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1797, and moved to Orwell, Bradford County, Pa., about the year 1820, but married Sally Howe, Aug. 25, 1822, and returned to Providence, where he resided eight years, then moved back to Orwell, where he is now living. John U. was born April 8, 1829, and resided with his parents till 1843, when he went to Brooklyn as an apprentice at the tanning business, and remained there till Nov. 27, 1847. The next year he worked at his trade in Ashby, Mass. He went to Rindge in 1849, and married Marcia A. Woods, a native of that town, in 1850. He came to Troy in 1853, and has since worked at his trade for Wright and Foster. Mrs. Marcia A. Beers died Oct. 27, 1854, and Mr. Beers married Myra A., daughter of Dea. Abel Baker, Dec. 10, 1856. He has one son, John Addison, born Dec. 5, 1851.

1854.

ALDIN EGGLESTON, *Representative.*

JOTHAM H. HOLT,
AUGUSTUS HODGKINS, } *Selectmen.*
LYMAN HARRINGTON, }

WILLIAM MARSHALL, *Town Clerk.*

February 16th, Lorenzo Dexter married Sarah W., daughter of Enoch Garfield, and located on the farm which had long been occupied by his father-in-law, but in 1858 he removed to the George Farrar farm.

May 25th, Elbridge Coolidge, son of Asher, married Sarah M. Whittemore, and resided in the Winch house till 1856, when he bought the house he now occupies, of George Bemis. Mrs. Coolidge died Feb. 7, 1859. They had one daughter, Ella, born April 8, 1857.

August 9th, William C. Mason became a citizen of Troy. He is a descendant of Nehemiah Mason, who was born in Watertown, Mass., June 14, 1721, and married first, Elizabeth Stone, in 1754, who died April 24, 1755: second, Martha Clark, in 1756. The said Nehemiah and Martha Mason had born to them a son, Hugh, Dec. 23, 1758, who became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which he married Elizabeth Clark and settled in Watertown, where he resided till 1794, when he removed to Marlboro', N. H. His wife, Elizabeth, died Feb. 26, 1819, and he married second, Lydia Moore, Jan. 19, 1820, and resided in Marlboro' till his death, Aug. 25, 1838. Clark Mason, son of Hugh, was born April 16, 1794, and married Eunice Adams, Jan. 1, 1817, and moved to Richmond, Oswego County,

N. Y., where William C. was born, Dec. 8, 1817. The said William C. came to Marlboro' in 1827, married Susan W. Page, Oct. 19, 1841, and resided in Marlboro' till 1854, when he came to Troy, and has since been employed in a pail-shop. They have one son, Warren W., born July 5, 1845.

September 4th, Charles N. Chase married Augusta B. Sweetser of Fitzwilliam and located in Troy. For a few years he was in the service of Turner and Goodall, but recently he has been employed in a pail-shop. They have one son, Alson Eugene, born Aug. 16, 1856.

October 31st, Charles B. Wright married Rozilla D. Perham of Fitzwilliam and located in Troy. He was a clerk in the store of E. P. Kimball till 1857, when in company with his father-in-law, Sylvanus Perham, he bought the public house, which he kept a little more than one year, but in the autumn of 1858, he sold the tavern, and has since been in the service of Mr. Kimball. Children: 1, Estella Rose, born Feb. 23, 1856; 2, Lynda Frances, born Jan. 6, 1858, died Feb. 8, same year.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS OF TROY.

For some years the inhabitants of what is now Troy, residing upon the borders of the townships of Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam, were dependent for medical assistance upon the physicians located near the centre of these towns. The population was too small to support a resident physician. But after the formation of the new town was seriously contemplated, efforts were made to obtain one; and Dr. Justus Perry of Marlboro', was the person selected. Dr. Perry was born in Barre, Mass., in the year 1760, studied medicine with Dr. Stephen Batcheller, Sen., of Royalston, and settled in Marlboro' about the year 1790, where he soon gained the reputation of a skilful physician, and did an extensive business. But unfortunately he soon acquired the habit of using intoxicating drinks, a habit which so increased as to disqualify him for the practice of his profession. But possessing rare native and acquired ability, it was thought that an effort should be made to reclaim him, so that his usefulness should not be lost to his fellow-men. Accordingly, in 1796, after he had decided to locate* in this village, he was persuaded to sign a temperance pledge, probably the first ever signed in the town. By this he obligated himself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks for one year, and in consideration of which the citizens bound themselves to furnish him with

* Dr. Perry resided in the Capron house, (afterwards the Maxcy.)

a horse and all his medicines free of charge during the year. The conditions were faithfully fulfilled by both parties, but no sooner had the year expired than the Doctor relapsed into his former dissipated habits, lost the confidence of the people, and the following year returned to the centre of Marlboro', where he died in 1799. His wife's maiden name was Patty Frost, and was the daughter of Capt. Frost, and sister of Col. Joseph Frost. They had four children: 1, Justus, afterwards Gen. Perry of Keene; 2, Sylvia, married Dea. Adolphus Wright of Keene; 3, Patty, married Joseph Lamson of Keene; 4, Lucretia, married John V. Wood of Keene, now a widow in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Perry, after the death of her husband, married Capt. David Wheeler.

The next physician who located here was Dr. Ebenezer Wright. He was the son of Capt. Ebenezer Wright and was born at Templeton, Mass., Nov. 3, 1761. After acquiring a pretty thorough English education, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. Frink of Rutland, Vt. Having gone through his preparatory course of study, he settled in Fitzwilliam about the year 1785. He is said to have possessed the rudiments of a great mind, was noted for sound judgment, close application to business, and readily secured the confidence of the people. He resided in Fitzwilliam till 1811, when, in compliance with the request of a few individuals, he removed to this village, and occupied, a short time, the Tolman house, but afterwards located in the Capron house. He was here during the excitement attending the efforts to obtain the charter of Troy, and took an active part in those measures which resulted in the organization of the new town. But in 1814, he removed to the village, near the centre of Fitzwilliam, and continued to practice his profession till his death, March 16, 1829. He had two children who grew to maturity: Betsey, married Col. Daniel W. Farrar, May 24,



Charles W. Whitsy M.D.

1812, died April 15, 1814; Phinehas, married Miss May, and resided on his father's farm some years, afterwards removed to Connecticut, where he died.

Dr. Wright was succeeded in Troy by Dr. Charles W. Whitney, who located here in 1815. Dr. Whitney was born in Rindge, Nov. 15, 1791, the son of Dr. Isaiah Whitney, who was born at Harvard, Mass., Dec. 13, 1765, married Dorcas, a daughter of Dr. Charles Whitman of Stowe, in August, 1787. The Whitman family are descendants of the first settlers of New-England. Dr. Charles Whitman was the son of a man of the same name who also was a physician, and whose grand-father—a physician—came from England, and was one of the immortal passengers of the Mayflower, in 1620. Dr. Whitman of Stowe, was surgeon in the army during the Revolutionary war, and his wife was a Stevens, and it is asserted, with how much truth we cannot say, that she was a descendant of the celebrated Indian Princess, Pocahontas. Dr. Isaiah Whitney, soon after his marriage in 1787, settled in Rindge and continued in the practice of medicine till his death, Nov. 30, 1839. Dorcas, his wife, died in Rindge, July 11, 1844. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Charles W., the subject of this notice, was the second son, and he says of himself: "My youth was spent like that of most children at that time; I was very fond of fishing; nothing suited me better than to be angling for the spotted trout, in the various streams of my native town, and this was a great detriment to my future knowledge. In the fall and winter of 1809, I roomed with Philip Payson and recited to his father, Seth Payson, D. D. In 1810, I was sent to New-Ipswich Academy, and in the spring of 1811, commenced the study of medicine, under the tutelage of my father. In the spring of 1813, I was sent to Boston to study and practice with John Randall, M. D., six months, and

in December the same year, I commenced the practice of my profession in Marlboro', Mass. It was thought by many at that time, that experimental knowledge formed the most important part of a young medical student's education."

He left Marlboro' in the spring of 1815, and assisted his father in Rindge, a few months, "but in October," he says, "I started for Vermont to look me up a place to practice my profession, got up among the Green Mountains where the sun would shine a few minutes, and then there would be a snow squall, and above all, I did not like the looks of the land nor the people; I became homesick and thought I would much rather winter among my native hills, so made tracks back much faster than I went on, and on arriving at Capt. Gorham's Hotel in Troy, the Captain invited me to locate here. I told him I would take the matter into consideration and decide in a few days. My father advised me not to come on account of the smallness of the place; but having no place in view, I concluded to make the trial. I came, engaged board at D. W. Farrar's, boarded there three years, built my house in 1818, married Mary, daughter of Dea. Samuel Griffin of Fitzwilliam, in November the same year." He has been a member of the Western New-Hampshire Medical Association and of the State Medical Society; by the latter he was received as a member and licensed May 8, 1828. He has been a very excellent citizen, and a judicious, careful practitioner; and although advanced in years and in feeble health, and having lost the faculty of hearing, he retains his intellect and enjoys the society of his friends. He says: "I can truly say what few of my age can: I never called for a glass of spirit of any kind for myself, at either of the taverns or stores, since I established myself in town." Children: 1, Samuel G., born Sept. 20, 1819, married Abigail Whitemore; 2, Charles, born July 27, 1824,

died Jan. 10, 1827; 3, Henry N., born Oct. 8, 1825, died Feb. 17, 1827; 4, Charles W., born Nov. 26, 1827, married Frances Taylor; 5, Mary Jane, born Aug. 13, 1830, married S. Richardson, M. D., of Marlboro'; 6, Sarah Ann, born Aug. 1, died Aug. 7, 1838.

Dr. Whitney, in consequence of impaired health and partial deafness, found it difficult to perform all the labor required of the physician of the town, and it was thought advisable to obtain a younger man to take a part of the professional business. Consequently, Dr. Luke Miller located here in 1847. We know but little of Dr. Miller's early life, only that he was born in Peterborough, and practiced dentistry some years in his native town. Afterwards he studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith of Peterborough, and after practising his new profession, a few months, with Dr. Hitchcock of Ashby, Mass., came to Troy, where he did a fair amount of business. In the fall of 1853, he removed to Winchendon, Mass., and after residing there a little more than one year, he came to Fitzwilliam and practised medicine in company with Dr. Silas Cummings till the summer of 1857, when he removed to Chatfield, Minn. His wife's maiden name was Abby Ann Lovell. They have two children: Luke and Abby Jane.

The writer located in Troy, Sept. 1, 1853. He is a descendant of Moses Caverly, who was born about the year 1715, in Croydon,* a town which lies about ten miles south of London Bridge, England, and who, in company with two younger brothers, Nathaniel and Thomas, immigrated to this country about the year 1740, and settled in Portsmouth. Moses married a Johnson of Portsmouth, about the year 1743, and resided there till about 1770, when with his brother Thomas, he removed to that part of Barrington now included in

* It is understood that some of the family still reside in Croydon.

Strafford. Nathaniel afterwards resided in Barrington a short time, but eventually moved to Township No. IV., (now Charlestown,) where he died. Moses had five sons: Philip, Charles 1st,* John, William, and Charles 2d; and one daughter, Abigail, all of whom were born in Portsmouth. Philip, the eldest, was born March 23, 1745, removed with his father and the rest of the family to Barrington, married Bridget Pendergast, who was born Feb. 24, 1745, and resided in Barrington till his death, April 1, 1813. During the time of the Revolutionary war he took an active part in opposing the arbitrary acts of the British, his name occurs upon the "Test Papers" from his adopted town, as one who joined the "American Association," and in 1777, he entered the army, and was on duty several months in the State of Rhode Island. After the war his time was devoted to farming, and he owned one of the best farms in Barrington, and had considerable property invested in wild lands in different parts of the State. He had nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Moses, the eldest son, was born April 3, 1771, married Judith, daughter of John Caverno,† Aug. 4, 1793, and the following year removed to Loudon and located on a lot of land given to him by his

* Charles, Sen., joined the American army in the early part of the war, and his name is borne upon the Roll of one Capt. Herrick, whose company was enlisted in York County, Maine, in the immediate neighborhood of Portsmouth. He was one of the number selected for the invasion of Canada, and in advancing from Crown Point towards St. John's, the first British post in Canada, one of the horses in the boat jumped into the water, and in order to secure the animal, he plunged into the water after him, and it was supposed that he was wounded in his struggles with the beast, as he sunk and was drowned.

† John Caverno was the eldest son of Arthur, who was of Scotch Irish descent, and was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1718, immigrated to this country about the year 1738, and married Fanny Potts of Boston, in 1741. Their eldest son, John, was born on the island of Newfoundland, in 1742.





A. M. Caverly M.D.

father, and situated about two miles north of the centre of the town. He died June 25, 1821. Mrs. Judith Caverly died Feb. 1, 1824, aged forty-nine years. They had two sons, Solomon and Moses, the former was born Feb. 21, 1795, the latter, April 13, 1797. Solomon married Sarah, daughter of John Moore of Canterbury, Nov. 14, 1816, and settled on a farm given to him by his father, and adjoining the homestead. Mrs. Sarah Caverly died March 21, 1850, aged fifty-three years. They had two children: Abiel Moore, born Nov. 28, 1817, and Judith, born October, 1825. The former, in 1843, after having pursued a preparatory course of study, became the pupil of R. P. J. Tenney, M. D., of Loudon, (now of Pittsfield,) under whose instruction he remained one year. The last two years of his medical course were spent under the tutelage of William W. Brown, M. D., of Manchester. He attended his first course of public lectures at the Medical Institution of Dartmouth College, and his second, at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D.; he also spent several months in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He married Caroline, daughter of Thomas Ames, Esq., of Canterbury, March 25, 1845, and the following year was elected principal of the South Grammar School in Manchester. The position was accepted and he entered upon its duties early in the spring. Mrs. Caroline Caverly died Feb. 2, 1851, and the following year he resigned his position as teacher, and again resumed the study and practice of medicine with Dr. Brown. On coming to Troy, he purchased the location owned by Dr. Miller, and resided there till the 30th of November, 1854, when he married Sarah L., daughter of Solomon Goddard late of Troy, and has since resided on the Goddard place. Children: 1, Charles Solomon, born Sept. 30, 1856; 2, Caroline Ames, born May 29, 1858.

Among the physicians of Troy, we ought to mention Dr. Alvah Godding; although he was never a resident physician of the town, yet this is his native place, and he has often been called here to prescribe for the sick. As has already been stated, he is the second son of Timothy Godding, and was born in Fitzwilliam, (now Troy,) Nov. 5, 1796, commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1820, with Dr. Ebenezer Wright of Fitzwilliam, and closed his term of pupillage with Dr. Amos Twitchell of Keene, in June, 1823. He located in Burke, Vt., where he practised his profession about two years, then went to Royalston, where he was in company with Dr. Stephen Batcheller one year, and in June, 1826, he removed to Winchendon, where he now resides. He married Mary Whitney of Winchendon, Jan. 22, 1828. They have one son, William W., born May 5, 1831, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854, studied medicine with his father, and received the degree of M. D. from the Castleton Medical College in 1857.

The legal profession has never been very fully represented in Troy. Whether this is to be attributed to the peaceful disposition of the citizens, or to some other cause, we will not stop to inquire. Only one lawyer has ever resided in Troy. Luther Chapman, Esq., was born in Keene, Dec. 28, 1778, and was the son of Samuel Chapman, a farmer of that town. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1803, studied law with John C. Chamberlain, Esq., of Charlestown, and commenced the practice of his profession in Swanzey in 1806. Feb. 9, 1808, he married Sally, daughter of Samuel King of Chesterfield, and removed to Fitzwilliam, where he resided till 1836, then came to Troy and located in the house built by Charles Davis. In 1855, he returned to Fitzwilliam, where he died Aug. 15, 1856. Mrs. Chapman still resides in Fitzwilliam.

Edward Farrar, Esq., is a native of this town, al-

though he has not resided here since he commenced the practice of law. He is the second son of Daniel Warren Farrar, and was born Nov. 14, 1822. After pursuing a preparatory course of study, he entered Dartmouth College, but on account of physical inability, he did not pursue the usual college course, but left without his degree. Soon after this he commenced the study of law with Levi Chamberlain, Esq., of Keene, and graduated at Harvard Law School in 1847. He commenced the practice of his profession in Keene, where he now resides. Aug. 23, 1858, he married Caroline, daughter of Charles H. Brainard of Keene. Mr. Farrar is now clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Cheshire County.

CHAPTER XII.

TOPOGRAPHY; WILD ANIMALS; WOLF AND BEAR HUNTS.

TROY comprises an area of twelve miles, four hundred eighty-five acres, thirty-five rods,* and is bounded on the north by Marlboro', on the east by Jaffrey, on the south by Fitzwilliam, and on the west by Swanzey and Richmond. The surface is very uneven and hilly; the highest point is Gap Mountain, situated in the easterly part, and separated from the Monadnock by a deep ravine. The surface, so broken, affords almost every variety of soil, but the best is in the easterly portion, where there are some well cultivated, and productive farms. There are some extensive meadows, both in the easterly and westerly parts, while in the central, are some excellent interval lands. The South Branch of the Ashuelot passes through the centre of the town. This rises from Rockwood Pond in Fitzwilliam, flows north, and in its course through Troy, receives several tributaries, the first being the Keith Brook, near the south line of the town, the second, the Jackson Brook, which rises in Richmond, flows east and discharges its waters into the pond above the factory. The Ward Brook, in the easterly part, drains the westerly slopes of the Monadnock and Gap Mountains, and in its course

* The writer acknowledges his obligations for this to Capt. J. S. Adams of Fitzwilliam, who has very kindly taken the plan of the town and computed the area.

towards the west, receives the Bowker Brook, and turning north, enters the Branch just above Mr. Carpenter's dam. Brandy Brook—so called from the color of its water—rises in the south-east part of Marlboro' and flowing south-west enters the Branch near Whitcomb and Forristall's dam. Marlboro' Brook, formed of two branches, one from Stone Pond, the other from Meeting-House Pond in Marlboro', flows south and enters the Branch near the residence of Winthrop Knights.

On these streams are many falls, affording excellent mill privileges, a part of which are already improved. The first mill on the Branch is the woollen manufactory owned by Nurse and Wheeler, and just below this is the bark-mill owned by Col. Wright; still lower down the stream is Mr. Goodall's shoddy-mill; and Mr. Carpenter's saw-mill and rake manufactory are situated just above the site of the old Root saw-mill. About half a mile farther on is Capt. Sibley's saw-mill, in a part of which is the chair manufactory under the superintendence of A. P. Perley. E. Whitcomb's pail-shop and J. M. Forristall's saw-mill are still further north, both drawing their water from the same pond. The last mill on the Branch within the limits of the town is the clothes-pin manufactory, recently purchased by Jonas Bemis and son. On the Jackson Brook are the saw and stave-mill owned by D. J. Fife, and the Blanding pail-shop. On the Ward Brook are the saw and grist-mill owned by Col. James R. and Alvah Stanley, also near its confluence with the Branch, the pail-shop owned by E. Buttrick. At the south part of the town, on the Bowker Brook, is a grist-mill owned by George Damon. Besides the mills already mentioned, there is a stave-mill on a small branch of the Jackson Brook and owned by Charles Alexander; and C. N. Garfield has a saw-mill and pail-handle manufactory on a small stream in the north-west part of the town. There is also a clothes-pin

manufactory on this latter stream, near the boundary line between Troy and Marlboro'.

The greatest natural curiosity is probably the Falls in the Ward Brook. Within about one half a mile from the village the waters of this stream descend, within a few rods, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet; so that in the time of high water the foaming cataract presents a spectacle truly sublime. Near the Falls is the granite quarry owned by Mr. Whittemore. This consists of fine, beautiful granite, well adapted to building purposes; and large quantities of it have been quarried, and transported to different parts of the county, and into the State of Massachusetts.

The east part of the town was originally covered with a heavy growth of maple, hemlock, and beech, while the intervals in the central part were covered with a heavy growth of Elm, yellow and white pine, hemlock, and birch. The high lands in the west part were covered with maple, red oak, and beech, while the swamps and low grounds were covered with alders, spruce, hemlock, and brown ash.

In studying the history of any locality, in which changes have been gradually taking place for a series of years, we naturally feel an interest in every thing relating to its primitive state. The first settlers on their arrival here, found the territory a solitary wilderness, the haunt of various species of birds* and ferocious wild beasts. And it is not surprising that the latter, feeling a natural pride in their inherited possession, should be jealous of their intruders, and if they did not make personal attacks that they should institute a sort of guerrilla warfare upon property, especially when it stood in the way of a craving appetite, for they had never learned to exercise self-denial, except in the presence of superior

* Wild turkeys abounded here in the early period, and large numbers of them were annually killed by the settlers.

power. The most troublesome of these animals were the wolf, bear, and catamount. Of the former of these, the settlers stood in no particular fear, as it is well known that a wolf will seldom attack a man unless severely goaded with hunger; but his great love of mutton was frequently betraying him into acts of petty larceny upon the flocks which were grazing in the pastures. And he was often exceedingly greedy in his plunder, not content with what might seem an ordinary meal, but appropriating to himself a large proportion of the flock; and he carried his depredations to such an extent, that the settlers commenced against him a warfare which has resulted in his total extermination. This warfare was sometimes carried on by regular organized companies, and whenever a neighbor's flock suffered, the citizens turned out *en masse*, and hunted down the common enemy. The usual method of conducting these wolf hunts was for the party to surround the woods which were the haunt of the animal, and while a few experienced marksmen were stationed on one side, those upon the opposite marched directly through, driving before them the object of their search, which on emerging from the woods was very likely to fall by a sentinel's shot.*

Three of these wolf hunts have occurred within the recollection of men now living. The first of these was in 1795, when it was known that a number of these animals infested the woods which at that time covered the territory between "Cobb's road" and William Whitcomb's.† A large number of individuals from this and the adjoining towns assembled and completely swept this forest, and they succeeded in driving from her retreat

* Sometimes after surrounding the woods, the hunters, at a given signal, marched directly towards the centre, thus gradually closing up, and the wolf being soon enclosed in a small circle, was easily killed.

† Then Jacob Newell's.

one old wolf, which on attempting to escape from her pursuers, was killed just as she was crossing "Cobb's road," by Andrew Sherman, who had been stationed at that point. The signal was immediately given, and all assembled and marched down to the Warren store, where they expended the bounty, (\$20), for liquor and refreshments, and so large was the number that each received only one glass of rum and two crackers.

The second wolf hunt was in 1797. One night in the fall of this year they killed ten sheep from the flock of Elijah Alexander, and a few nights after, they killed twenty belonging to Levi Randall. Intelligence of this slaughter rapidly spread and a general wolf hunt was agreed upon. At this time it was known that these animals had retreated to the low ground west of Mr. Alexander's, since known as the "Clark swamp." At the time appointed the citizens assembled to the number—as was estimated—of about two hundred, and after a pretty thorough search they succeeded in starting up two wolves, one of which was killed and the other wounded. The remains of the wounded wolf were found, a few months after, on the side of the hill near the present residence of Joseph Alexander, Jr. But the huntsmen re-assembled, and with the wolf which had been killed, took up their line of march for the house of John Sweetland. And in the mean time a messenger was dispatched to Jonas Robinson with orders for him to meet them with an abundant supply of crackers, rum, and sugar. Robinson promptly obeyed the summons, and was soon on the road with a wagon load of the specified articles. When all had arrived at the place of rendezvous, a circle was formed and the toddy and crackers, to the value of the bounty, were passed around, and a more jolly time was probably never witnessed.

But the power of the enemy was not yet crushed, although it was greatly weakened. Sheep were continu-

ally being missed from the flocks of the farmers, and in many instances, the theft was traced to an old wily animal, known as the "three legged wolf." This was a wolf that had been caught in a trap and lost a part of her foot; and although repeated attempts had been made to kill her, she had always eluded the hunter, and she had established for herself such a reputation for shrewdness that to destroy her was thought to require the exercise of consummate skill. To this animal the attention of the sportsmen was earnestly directed; she was carefully sought, both by day and night, and whenever surprised, she was found to retreat to the swamp which had been the scene of the recent search. Her location having been determined, another and more thorough search was resolved upon by the inhabitants. At the time appointed a large number assembled with guns and dogs, and invested the swamp in which the animal was secreted, and, having carefully guarded every point of escape, a searching party entered and commenced a thorough examination of every part. The old wolf, thinking that a certain class of animals were getting a little too neighborly, attempted to change her location, and in doing so, received a charge from the gun of Jonathan Capron and fell. But she was only wounded, and, on an attempt being made to dispatch her by a blow with the end of a musket, she seized and severely shattered the stock, consequently she was killed by lodging in her head the contents of the barrel. The signal of victory was given as on former occasions, and the hunters re-assembled, and with the trophy of their victory, marched to the village, and partook of refreshments which were served to them, in the form of crackers and rum, by Jonas Robinson, upon the Common, where by the combined operation of the jubilant and ardent spirits, a comical scene was exhibited. The bounty having been exhausted, the company dispersed, but whether all reach-

ed their homes that night or not, we have never learned. This was the last general wolf hunt of which we can obtain any knowledge; other wolves were occasionally killed, but usually by small parties and without much ceremony.

Bears were less numerous than wolves, though much more dreaded by the inhabitants. This dread arose not so much from real danger, when the animal was treated with due respect, as from the fact that when wounded or insulted he was known to be a formidable foe. He, too, was exceedingly fond of mutton, and was very particular in his selection, for a sheep of ordinary quality he would never molest so long as there was a better in the flock. But his carnivorous propensities were not limited to sheep alone, but they were directed to a great variety of animals. Hence, calves, swine, and other domestic animals, occasionally became the victims of his rapacity. In his predatory excursions he often exhibited a singular boldness, entering the barn yards, barns, and in some instances, even the dwellings of the inhabitants. To destroy him required the exercise of courage, caution, and the most efficient weapons; for if wounded merely, the hunter's only safety was in maintaining a respectful distance. His great tenacity of life and the danger attending a contest with him, were enough to deter most men from engaging in it single-handed. Consequently, he was seldom molested except by strong parties, well armed, and prepared for almost any emergency.

In many instances these animals were taken in a trap, the most of which were made of wood, although steel traps were occasionally used. The wooden or "log-traps"—as they were called—were constructed in the form of a modern mink trap: that is, stakes were driven into the ground in a semicircular form and in close proximity to each other, and the whole forming a sort of tent-like recess, with an opening for ingress. At this

opening were placed two small logs or poles, one on the ground, and the other directly over it and so arranged that when elevated it would fall upon the lower one, and be held there by upright stakes on either side. When prepared for use, the upper pole was raised to a proper height and held there by a small brace, from which a spindle projected inward. To the end of this spindle was attached the bait, and the bear, to obtain this, had to pass in between the poles; and a small motion of the spindle displaced the brace and the elevated pole descended upon his body. This was a condition from which he had not power to extricate himself, and consequently was easily dispatched by the hunter.

Many anecdotes of these animals have come down to us from the early settlers, some showing their peculiar habits, others the terror inspired by their presence. One morning in the spring of 1777, Mrs. Daniel Lawrence left home, with the intention of visiting Mrs. Thomas Tolman. At that time the only bridge, near the site of the present Ward bridge, was a sort of foot bridge made of logs. Just as Mrs. Lawrence stepped upon one end of this, a bear jumped upon the opposite end, and was advancing to meet her. Mrs. Lawrence, on beholding the monster, turned and fled as for her life, directing her steps to the nearest house, Mr. Ward's. On reaching the door she was so exhausted that she fainted and fell. When she had so far recovered as to be able to give utterance, she explained the cause of her fright, upon which several men, well armed, went in pursuit of the bear, but never found him.

A story from the lips of Jacob Newell is remembered by a few of our citizens. One afternoon shortly after he settled here, he went into the woods in pursuit of game. Going beyond his intended limits he lost his way, became bewildered, and darkness coming on, he found it impossible to reach home that night. Conse-

quently, when he could no longer see to travel, he lay down under a large log for the night. But his rest was continually disturbed by the screeching of the owl, and the hideous noise of the wolf and other wild beasts, the very tramping of whose feet he could distinctly hear. As soon as daylight appeared he rose from his leafy couch, when, to his great terror, up rose a huge bear from the opposite side of the same log. The surprise was mutual, but neither party was disposed to commence a quarrel, and after gazing upon each other awhile, the bear walked slowly away, and towards noon that day, Mr. Newell, fortunately, reached his little clearing in safety.

Bears sometimes made sad work in the corn-fields, breaking down and devouring large quantities of the corn. In 1799, a large bear commenced his depredations in the corn-field of Dea. Silas Fife. The deacon thinking that the carcass of the bear might compensate him for the loss of his corn, made a log trap, and after baiting it so that it should appear as desirable as possible, he left the field that bruin might not be disturbed in his operations. The next time the bear appeared in the field, thinking that he smelt sheep, and being somewhat anxious to change his diet, immediately hunted up the log trap. But his meal was only in the anticipation, for he had but just reached it, when down came the log upon him; and the Fife family all feasted upon his flesh.

On one occasion, Dea. Timothy Godding and Benjamin Tolman were at work together clearing a piece of land. In the morning, before going out to their work, they put their meat and beans into a kettle—which, by the way, had no bail, but this was readily supplied by a with—and by this the whole was suspended upon a stick over a small fire in a stone fire-place, and it was supposed that the pork and beans would be nicely cooked for their dinner. But on their return at noon, to their

great surprise, they could find neither the kettle nor its contents. On a careful examination, the tracks of a bear were found in and about their little cabin. So it was evident that he was attracted there by the smell of the meat, and being somewhat hungry, he put his head into the kettle to obtain it, and burning his nose, attempted to dodge backwards, and the wooden bail caught upon his neck and he walked deliberately away with the kettle, pork, and beans. Sometime after this, the kettle was found in the swamp, a little back of the house now owned by Amos Knowlton, where bruin had probably left it to cool.

One afternoon shortly after Thomas Tolman settled here, Mrs. Tolman sent a young lad, who was living in the family, to the well, a few rods only from the house, to get a pail of water. He had been absent but a few moments, when hearing a scream, Mrs. Tolman stepped to the door to learn the cause, and to her amazement she saw a bear rapidly approaching the boy. In an instant she seized the broom, the only weapon at hand, and rushed to his assistance. The bear, not fancying so formidable a weapon, turned and fled into the woods, and thus the boy, fortunately, was saved.

In the fall of the year 1773, the corn-field of Daniel Goodenough, (who was at that time a neighbor of Dea. Fife,) was severely ravaged by bears. Being somewhat provoked at the loss of his corn, Mr. Goodenough determined on bruin's destruction. He was an experienced hunter, but would never use the trap, so one moon-light evening he put on his overcoat, took his gun, and went into the woods to watch for his game. He walked cautiously about for a little time, when feeling chilly he crept under a large log, and lay down to listen. Pretty soon he heard a little noise near, and thinking he would ascertain the cause, he very carefully raised his head to look over the log. Just at that moment a bear placed

both fore paws upon the opposite side of the log, and was peeping over to see what was behind it. Quick as thought, on seeing the monster's head, Goodenough aimed his gun and fired. No sooner had he discharged his gun, than knowing the peril of encountering a wounded bear, he jumped upon his feet and fled for home. Not daring to venture back that night to learn the result of his shot, he waited until morning, and then in company with some of his neighbors he returned to the scene of his evening's operations; and at a little distance from the log, found the lifeless body of the bear.

But probably one of the most remarkable encounters with a bear, especially when we take into consideration the almost miraculous escape of the individual concerned, took place a few years later. One of the early settlers in the town went to a neighbor's house about a mile distant to get some potatoes. On his return in the edge of the evening, with his bag of potatoes on his shoulder, he saw in the path just before him what he took to be an enormous bear, just in the attitude of making upon him the fatal spring. Instantly his hair stood erect, and he trembled in every joint. He was unarmed, and what to do he knew not. Flight seemed the only alternative, but this was impossible for the animal was close upon him, and even at the very thoughts of flight, he seemed almost to feel his relentless fangs in his back. Considering his days numbered, he paused a moment, and then resolved to die manfully, and, like the brave Spartans at Thermopylæ, sell his life as dearly as possible. So dropping his potatoes, he seized a large lever which, fortunately, was at hand, and raising it, advanced with trembling steps towards his deadly foe. He moved a step, then paused—took another step, paused again—the poor man saw clearly his doom in the monster's teeth and in the fire of his eye. It was an awful condition, death seemed inevitable. But he resolved that the sav-

age beast should feel the weight of his uplifted club, so straining every muscle, he brought it with herculean power upon the head of his unflinching foe. His weapon dropped from his hand, and he stood a pale, trembling, helpless victim, completely in the power of his mighty antagonist! Be not alarmed, it was only a *stump*.

The catamount was the most ferocious of all the wild beasts of New-Hampshire. His great size, strength, and agility of movement, together with his formidable weapons, rendered him the terror both of man and beast; and when provoked, no animal could stand before him. But fortunately, but a few such monsters have ever existed in this vicinity, and it is not now known that more than three or four have ever been seen within the limits of Troy.

One of the most remarkable of this class of animals was once killed by Dea. Fife, near the pond a little east of his house. Soon after Dea. Fife settled here, his father came to make him a visit, and as the custom was in those days, he brought his axe to assist his son in clearing the forest. One day as they were chopping a little west of the pond, they discovered a deer that had just been killed by some unknown monster of the wilderness. Being somewhat alarmed, they immediately decided to take measures to rid the forest of so dangerous a visitor. Without delay, young Fife took his father's horse and went to Rindge and procured of Dea. Lovejoy of that town, a large steel trap. As the sun was setting, with trap, gun, and axe, in hand, the father and son sought the carcass of the deer. But, to their surprise, it had been drawn several rods, and finally taken up and carried away, so that they could track it no farther. But finding the heart and liver, they felled a tree, from which they cut a log and hitched the same to the trap, which they placed in a position to take the fatal grip whenever the animal should return to obtain the

fragments of his slaughtered victim. The next morning the deacon took his musket and in company with his father, was soon on the ground, and to their astonishment, the trap, log, and all, were gone. With much caution they followed the track of the log in the direction towards the pond, near which they perceived the animal with his appendages permanently entangled among the rocks. When they had arrived within a few rods, the monster reared on his hind legs, and as he took a survey of his enemy, gnashed his teeth and seemed to bid defiance to them. But as young Fife raised his gun to his eye, his father pleaded with him not to fire, fearing that the catamount would kill them both. But crack went the musket, and at first it seemed to make no impression upon him, but it was soon reloaded and brought to his eye a second time, but seeing his fury abating and that he was trembling, he waited a moment and the animal fell. On approaching him it was found that he was dead, the ball having pierced his heart. His measurement was thirteen feet and four inches, from his nose to the end of his tail. His skin was afterwards stuffed and sold to the proprietors of the Boston Museum for forty-five dollars.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION; INTEREST OF SCHOOL LOTS EXPENDED FOR SCHOOLS; THE FIRST SCHOOL; FIRST TEACHER; TOWN DIVIDED INTO SQUADRONS; SCHOOL-HOUSES; NEW DIVISION OF THE TOWN INTO DISTRICTS; AMOUNT OF SCHOOL MONEY.

INTELLIGENCE lies at the foundation of true greatness. It places man at the head of the animal kingdom, and properly exercised, imparts a grandeur to his whole being. This makes the man, and we judge of him, not so much from his external form, as from the lustre of that "spark ethereal" that shines through its clayey walls. This spark is an emanation from the Eternal Source of life, but receives its lustre from contact with the things of earth. It is itself indestructible and must continue to exist co-eternal with God, and it will forever bear upon its disk the various tints it has received in its gradual development from an embryotic state. With its original structure man has nothing to do, much less has he the ability to make in it the slightest change, but its development is the great work of life, and for this he alone is responsible. This is a work that reaches to the very depths of man's nature, and its effects stretch on, even beyond the bounds of his mortal existence. That a work of such magnitude should be treated with indifference, or receive so small a share of public attention is enough to fill every reflecting mind with the deepest sorrow. That the mind will be developed is as certain as that mind

exists, but whether for good or evil must depend upon the influences brought to bear upon it.

The education of children has, at different periods of time, been considered of sufficient importance to be taken under the fostering care of the State. But the true end of education was never attained, for the reason that wrong means were employed, and this arose from a misapprehension of the great object of life. The Spartans regarded war as the great business of life, hence their system of education inculcated the heroic virtues merely, such as patriotism, public spirit, courage, fortitude, and contempt of danger, suffering, and death. The Cretans having similar views of life, adopted a like course of instruction, merely adding thereto a slight smattering of poetry and music. The Persian system was somewhat in advance of this, and being prescribed by law, every thing about it was made subservient to the interests of the State, and in one of its features it has probably not been surpassed by more modern systems. The Persians regarded the education of the youth as the most important duty, and essential part of their government. They believed that the most of the evils that had disturbed the tranquillity of the surrounding nations, arose from defects in the education of the children. Hence, they arranged their system with a special view to the prevention of crime. Here boys were sent to school to learn justice and virtue, and it is said that the crime most severely punished amongst them was ingratitude. And instead of building prisons and alms houses for the punishment of criminals and the maintenance of the vagrant, they endeavored so to order it as to have no criminals nor vagrants amongst them.

The Grecian system, while it was less calculated to prevent crime, was, nevertheless, better adapted to the development of national resources; for here the arts and the sciences were esteemed and cultivated, and industry

and economy enforced. This system, too, was well calculated to produce eminent men, and no city can boast of so many persons who have excelled in the arts of war and government, in philosophy, eloquence, poesy, painting, sculpture, and architecture, as Athens, unless, perhaps, we except her later rival, the "Eternal City." But there was running through all these systems of education one vital defect, a defect growing out of a corrupt religion. But when we take into consideration the times when they existed, when we remember that the light of revelation had then scarcely dawned upon the world, the wonder is not they were defective but that they approached so near the most approved modern systems. Those nations have certainly set us a noble example of zeal and energy, temperance and frugality, chastity and self-sacrificing devotion to country, and such as is rarely met with upon the scroll of modern history. And had they possessed a sound religion they might have wrought out for the world the problem, of which the last eighteen hundred years have only disclosed the first principles. But the formation of a system of education that shall give a right direction, and develop in harmonious proportions all the faculties of the soul, a system that shall inculcate truth and patriotism, and cultivate the social and domestic affections, love to God and good will to men, has been reserved to modern time.

Such a system we may well conceive to have had its birth in the minds of those illustrious subjects of whom the sovereigns of Europe were not worthy, and who following the guidance of the star of hope were directed to this western wilderness, where they laid the foundation of institutions, such as the world before had never seen. These men appear to have been raised up for the express purpose of demonstrating to the world man's capacity for self-government. Their plans were laid after mature deliberation, and every step in their development exhib-

ited almost superhuman wisdom and foresight. And in no one thing is their sagacity more clearly seen than in the establishment of the free schools of New-England. Without these the best constitution and laws that man or even angels could form, would be but a dead letter upon the statute books of the State. Laws, to be effectual in a republican form of government, must be understood and appreciated by the mass of the people. And this pre-supposes a certain amount of intelligence, of intellectual and moral culture, such as the free schools of our land are well calculated to promote. A government like ours could not be sustained a single day were it not for the influence of our schools. This our fathers saw, and while they have given us the best government on the earth, they have at the same time given us the means for perpetuating and perfecting it.

The history of our common school system is interesting, from the fact, that by this we have a certain clue to the intelligence of the people, at every period, from the early settlement of the country. But to enter upon this and give a detailed account of its rise and gradual development, would be entirely foreign to our purpose. But we shall merely notice the progress of education and the means employed for its promotion within the limits of Troy.

It will be remembered that in the grant of these townships, one lot, or one hundred acres of land, was reserved in each for the benefit of the schools. These lots were disposed of at an early period and the interest expended for schools. At what time Monadnock No. V. sold her lot, we have not learned, but at a meeting of the proprietors as early as 1770, "It was voted that William Barker, Isaac McAllester, and Richard Robberts, be a committee to expend the interest of the school lot in schooling the children." Fitzwilliam sold her lot in 1778, for eighty-five pounds, the interest of which, five pounds

two shillings, was laid out for the support of schools. As, at that time, no school-houses had been built in either of these townships, the schools had to be kept in private rooms. One of the first three schools in Monadnock No. V. was kept in the house of Phinehas Farrar, in the winter of 1770-71, under the direction of William Barker, as committee. Who the teacher was it is not easy to determine, but it is supposed to have been James Brewer. Another school was kept the same winter in the neighborhood of Dea. Fife, but it is not now known in whose house. From that time to 1789, the income of the school lot was committed to the care of the selectmen, and although we can find no record of the manner in which it was disposed of, yet it is supposed to have been expended for schools under their direction, in different parts of the township, as fast as it accumulated. Of course these schools must have been very short, not more than four or six weeks, and even this small luxury could not have been enjoyed more than once in two or three years.

At a meeting of the proprietors, April 10, 1777, it was "voted to divide the town into four equal squadrons for schooling." Jedediah Taintor, Silas Fife, David Wheeler, and Theodore Mann, were chosen a committee to make the division and to report at a future meeting. On the 23d of June following, this committee made their report, which was accepted and adopted, and was as follows: "Beginning at the Centre Line at the East Side of the town thence running through the town; then Beginning on said Line Between the Sixth and Seventh Lots; thence Running on said Line to Fitzwilliam; for the North End Beginning at the South East Corner of Lot No. Sixty nine, thence Running Westerly to the North East Corner of Lot No. 53; thence turning South to the South East Corner of Lot 53, thence Running West to the town Line." There is nothing upon the

record to show that any money in addition to the interest of the school lot was appropriated for schools until 1778, when one hundred pounds were raised, by tax, for this purpose. But this sum was dealt out very sparingly, for it appears by the report of the treasurer, James Brewer, two years after, that only twenty-five pounds of it had, even at that time, been expended. At that early period, the war, the building of a Meeting-House, the support of the ministry, and the making and repairing of highways were subjects which principally engrossed the public mind, consequently, but little provision was made for the support of schools. And it would seem that the town hardly came up to the requirements of the law, for in the warrant for a town meeting in April, 1781, an article was inserted, "To see if the town will provide a school or schools the present year, and raise money for that purpose, in order to keep the town from being presented." This article being called up in the meeting, the town voted not to make any provision for schools that year. But twelve pounds in 1782, twenty pounds in 1785, and fifteen pounds in 1787, were raised for schooling, and probably expended under the direction of the selectmen.

At a meeting in 1788, a vote was passed "to squadron out the town anew for schooling," and Oliver Wright, Reuben Ward, Phinehas Farrar, Ebenezer Temple, and Moses Tucker, were chosen a committee to make the division. It is evident that this committee attended to the duty assigned to them, and that their report was adopted by the town, but as this cannot now be found, we have no means of knowing the limits of the new squadrons. On the 15th of December following, the town "Voted, that Each Squadron should build thereon School-houses as near the Centre as possibly could be convenient; Voted, that the Selectmen shall appoint the Place to build in case of Disagreement in any Squadron in Town;

Voted, that the Selectmen shall make the Rate for each Squadron; Voted, that every School House shall be built by the first of December next." Whether these votes were complied with does not readily appear, but it is very certain that no school-house was built within the present limits of Troy during this period. At the annual meeting in March, 1789, the town voted to raise thirty pounds for schooling, and at a meeting in May following, a vote prevailed that "each squadron should draw their proportion of the school money, and lay it out as they think proper for schooling." About this time an effort was made by a few of the friends of education to establish a Grammar School. Accordingly, they got an article inserted in the warrant for the meeting last mentioned, "To see if the town will have a Grammar School for one year, and raise money for that purpose in addition to what is raised." But the article was not favorably received, and was therefore "passed over."

As the town became more thickly settled, many families, especially in the outskirts, could receive but little benefit from the schools by the former arrangement, and it was found necessary to re-district the town. Therefore, at a meeting April 21, 1794, it was "voted, to re-squadron the town for schooling," and the following committee were chosen for this purpose, viz.: "Lt. Oliver Wright, Lt. Reuben Ward, Dea. Stone, Gideon Newton, Robert Worsley, Hugh Mason, Theophilus Howard, Moses Tucker, and David Wheeler." At a special meeting on the 10th of May following, this committee made their report, which was adopted by the town. And the following is that part of the report which relates to territory, the most of which is now in Troy:

"SOUTHWEST DISTRICT:

JOSEPH TOLMAN,	ISAAC ROBINS,
BENJAMIN TOLMAN,	WILLIAM BARKER,
JOSEPH CUTTING,	MR. ALEXANDER,
WARREN WARNER,	JOHN BARKER,
JOHN GARFIELD,	JAMES DEAN,
BENONI ROBINS,	GIDEON ALEXANDER, AND
TALMON KNIGHTS,	DAVID WHEELER,

FOR THE COMMITTEE.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT:

LT. REUBEN WARD,	HEZEKIAH COOLIDGE,
DANIEL LAWRENCE,	ABRAHAM COOLIDGE,
JONATHAN LAWRENCE,	JONATHAN WHIPPLE,
HUGH THOMPSON,	CAPT. JOSEPH FROST,
DILLINGTON PHELPS,	JOSEPH FRENCH, AND
SIMON PIPER,	SILAS FIFE,
GEORGE FARRAR,	

FOR THE COMMITTEE.

SOUTH DISTRICT:

ICHABOD SHAW,	JOSEPH GOULD,
Esc. ROOT,	JACOB NEWELL,
EBENEZER BACON,	REUBEN NEWELL,
JONATHAN BALL,	HUGH MASON,
JOHN ROGERS,	JAMES NEWELL,
LAWSON MORE,	THEODORE MANN,
ISAAC GOULD,	JOHN PARKHURST,
DANIEL CUTTING,	CALVIN GOODENOUGH,
DANIEL GOULD,	WILLIAM BRUCE, AND
DANIEL GOULD, JUNR.,	ELI GOULD, FOR THE COMMITTEE."

The Southwest District immediately made preparations for building a school-house. A meeting was called, and an appropriation made, and Warren Warner, who at that time lived in the district, was employed to build the house; and by the first of January, it was so nearly completed that it was occupied for the winter school.

This was a small building only about eighteen feet square, and the walls of the room were wainscoted with pine boards; and there was no ceiling, consequently, the timbers in the upper part were left bare. There were two long benches on one side of the room for the large scholars, with low seats in front for the smaller ones. About two years after this, the house was clapboarded, but it was never painted. It stood in the northwest corner of the orchard now owned by Jonas Bemis, and, as will soon be seen, was the second school-house built within the limits of Troy.

In March, 1796, the South District voted to build a school-house, and raised \$46.66 for this purpose. Whether this small sum covered the whole expense, does not appear from the records, but it is certain that a house was soon built, and its location was on the west side of the road nearly opposite to the residence of Lemuel Brown. This was never clapboarded nor painted, but the inside was finished similar to the house last described, only in addition to the two long benches at the end of the room opposite the fire-place, there was one on either side, and a common table took the place of the teacher's desk. This was used for a school-house till 1806, when the district sold it and united with a contiguous district in the north part of Fitzwilliam, and sent their children to the school-house which stood several years a few rods west of the Marshall barn. This district raised \$143 towards building the new school-house, and this sum is supposed to have been about one-half of the cost of the building. The house first built, after exchanging owners several times, was purchased by Jabez Butler, who converted it into a dwelling-house, and it now constitutes a part of that owned and occupied by Winthrop Knights.

A school-house was built in the Southeast District the same year, but we have no means of knowing the cost of

it. It was located near where there is now a watering trough, between the present school-house in District No. 3, and the late residence of Daniel Cutting, Esq. This house was burnt in the winter of 1806, and the following spring the district commenced to build a new one, and raised \$100 for this purpose; but the cost exceeded the appropriation, and in 1808, \$57 more were raised to complete the work which had been commenced. This house was built on the north side of the road only a few rods west of the residence of Henry A. Porter. A short time before this, the school districts in Marlboro' had been numbered, and they were afterwards distinguished by their number instead of their locality. In the order, the Southwest District was No. 4; the South, No. 5, and the Southeast, No. 6, and these numbers were retained until the new arrangement under the jurisdiction of the town of Troy.

In consequence of many of the early records of the town of Fitzwilliam having been destroyed, especially that part of them which related to the schools, we are left very much in doubt respecting the nature of the first efforts of the people to establish schools in that town. The town was divided into squadrons at an early period, but the precise date, or limits of the divisions, we are unable to fix, but from some allusions to them in existing records, it is evident that there were nine squadrons, and that three of these were wholly or in part upon territory now in Troy. The North, Northwest, and Northeast Squadrons comprised, severally, the most that is now included in School Districts Nos. 2, 5, and 6.

The first school-houses in Fitzwilliam were built by the town, for the use of several squadrons, in 1784. How many were built we are not informed, but probably not more than three or four, and these in the larger squadrons. The amount of money expended for schools at this time we cannot determine, but quite likely con-

siderable more than the interest of the school lot. In 1789, the Legislature passed an "Act for regulating Schools in this State," and by this, each town was required to raise *five pounds* on every *twenty shillings*, in the Proportion Act, to be expended for the support of schools. And two years after, an Act was passed in addition to this, which made it obligatory upon the town to raise *seven pounds ten shillings* on every *twenty shillings*, in the Proportion Act, instead of *five pounds*, and this was to be appropriated in the same way and manner. Fitzwilliam probably raised fully the amount required by these Acts, for in later years, from 1794, up to the time of the incorporation of Troy, it appears by her records, which are nearly entire through this period, that she was liberal in her appropriations for the support of schools, and raised annually from four to six hundred dollars for this purpose.

The first school-house on land now in Troy, was built by the town of Fitzwilliam, in the year 1790, in the North Squadron, and it stood on the east side of the road between Daniel Farrar's and Moses Cutting's.* This was a small house with a hipped roof, and was never clapboarded. The chimney and fire-place were built of stone; and there was a large stone hearth which formed nearly half of the flooring. There was a long bench at one end of the room, and one on each of the two sides, for the use of the large scholars, and there were smaller seats in front for the younger portion of the school. In the year 1800, by a vote of the town, this squadron was divided "at the Brook between Mr. David White's and Mr. Jonathan Capron's House." The house just described, then remained unoccupied until 1806, when it was sold to David White, who removed and attached it to the west end of his house, and it now forms a part of the old buildings on the White farm. Soon after the

* Now Lovell Rugg's.

district was divided, the house near the Marshall barn was commenced, but not being completed in season for the winter school, this was kept in the house of Walter Capron. The new school-house was built by Elijah and Isaac Fuller, and was finished early in 1803, and cost about \$250. Another school-house was built very soon after by the south division, and this was located on a road which at that time led from Joseph Forristall's to Aaron Wright's. The floor of this house was elevated at one end of the room, and upon this inclined plane were placed the benches, of which there were four tiers, separated by isles. The benches, which were only of sufficient length to accommodate two scholars, were quite an improvement upon the long benches of the school-houses first built.

The first school-house in the Northeast Squadron was built as early as 1790; and it stood in the valley a little south of the residence of Samuel Griffin, and the site is now within the limits of Fitzwilliam. This house was burnt in the winter of 1806, and at a district meeting on the 19th of June following, \$175 were voted to be raised for building a new school-house. This was built on the south side of the road between the present residence of Jonathan B. Clark and the Griffin farm. After the first house was burnt and before the new one was built, two terms of school were kept in the dwelling-house now owned by Ivers Emerson. The new house was completed in 1807, and from that time the district was considered well accommodated, until after the division of the town in 1815.

The schools in the Northwest Squadron, for some years, were taught in a log-house which stood a few rods east of the Bishop house. The house was built by Agabus Bishop, and was occupied by him until he built the framed house, in which he afterwards lived and died. At the annual town meeting in 1804, a vote was passed

"to district the town anew," and the selectmen, consisting of Oliver Damon, Arunah Allen, and John White, were chosen a committee for that purpose. At a special meeting the 17th of May following, this committee made their report, which was accepted and adopted. In the new arrangement, what had been known as the North Squadron, was called District No. 10; the Northeast, District No. 6; the Northwest, District No. 13; and the Squadron near Forristall's, District No. 9, and these numbers were retained until the most of the territory comprising these districts passed from the jurisdiction of Fitzwilliam.

At the first annual meeting after the incorporation of Troy, the town "voted to choose a committee of seven to regulate school districts." "Voted and chose Caleb Perry, D. W. Farrar, David White, William Farrar, Samuel Starkey, Elijah Fuller, and Thomas Clark, Jr., a committee for this purpose." At an adjourned meeting on the 25th of the same month, this committee reported as follows, viz.:

"DISTRICT No. 1, TO CONTAIN:

REV. MR. RICH,	GEORGE FARRAR, JR.,
MOSES ALDRICH,	HENRY TOLMAN (FARM),
SILAS WHEELER,	CURTIS COOLIDGE,
JOAB DAGGETT (FARM),	ROSWELL CROSSFIELD,
SYLVESTER P. FLINT,	JOSEPH FORRISTALL,
JOSEPH BARRETT (FARM),	JOHN WHITNEY,
LUKE HARRIS,	LUTHER NOURSE,
ARNOLD & THOMPSON,	JOHN WHITNEY, JR.,
LYMAN WRIGHT,	EBENEZER NOURSE,
NATHAN NEWELL,	JOSIAH AMADON,
SALMON WHITTEMORE,	DAVID WHITE,
JOSHUA HARRINGTON,	DANIEL FARRAR,
ELIJAH HARRINGTON,	DANIEL FARRAR, JR.,
JOHN BRUCE,	SAMUEL FARRAR,

WIDOW BRUCE,	DANIEL W. FARRAR,
TIMOTHY GODDING,	TIMOTHY KENDALL,
ASA BREWER,	PRESTON BISHOP,
THOMAS TOLMAN,	JOSHUA HARRINGTON, Jr.
ANDREW SHERMAN,	

DISTRICT No. 2, TO CONTAIN:

CYRUS FAIRBANKS,	WILLIAM BARNARD,
CYRUS FAIRBANKS, Jr.,	JOHN LAWRENCE,
MOSES PERKINS,	WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
CALEB PERRY,	JOSEPH BUTLER,
PELETIAH HODGKINS,	JOSIAH LAWRENCE,
LEVI WARD,	JONATHAN LAWRENCE,
ABRAHAM COOLIDGE,	JACOB OSBORN.
DANIEL CUTTING,	

DISTRICT No. 3, TO CONTAIN:

BENJAMIN TOLMAN,	JOSEPH CUTTING,
JOSIAH WHEELER,	EASMAN ALEXANDER,
ISAAC GARFIELD,	JOSEPH ALEXANDER,
ELIJAH FULLER,	TALMON KNIGHTS,
EDMUND BEMIS,	AARON HOLT,
GEORGE FARRAR,	ISAAC FULLER,
SILAS FIFE,	STEPHEN FARRAR.
ZOPHER WHITCOMB,	

DISTRICT No. 4, TO CONTAIN:

HENRY JACKSON,	CALVIN STARKEY,
BENJAMIN STARKEY,	NATHAN STARKEY,
PETER STARKEY, Jr.,	PETER STARKEY,
WILLIAM CHASE,	LUNA STARKEY,
WILLIAM BISHOP,	JOHN STARKEY,
WIDOW STARKEY, (Farm.)	THOMAS OLARK, Jr.

DISTRICT No. 5, TO CONTAIN:

DAVID SANDERS,	NATHAN WINCH,
JOSEPH HASKELL (FARM,)	CALEB WINCH, Jr.,
JOHN SARGENT,	WILLIAM FARRAR,
CALEB WINCH,	ELIAS EVANS.

DISTRICT No. 6, TO CONTAIN:

ELIJAH BUXTON,	DANIEL BALL,
DAVID WILEY,	LEVI STARKEY,
SAMUEL STARKEY,	THOMAS FRENCH,
ENOCH STARKEY,	JOSEPH TILDEN.

All the property taxed for the support of schools, to be paid into the district where the owner resides, if residing within the limits of said town; all polls and non-resident lands to pay their school tax to the district where they are contained, reference being had to boundaries, to the real estate of individuals whose names are set to their respective districts."

Soon after this division, District No. 6, being destitute of a school-house, took measures for building one, and raised about \$100 for this purpose. It was built and located near the northwest corner of the blueberry lot now owned by Stephen Harris. But the district was so small that a school could be sustained only a few weeks in a year, consequently, but little benefit could be derived from it. At length it was thought to be for the interest of the district to unite with No. 3, and the union was sanctioned by a vote of the town, in March, 1831. Having no more use for the school-house, the district sold it to Jonathan Clark, who removed it to a spot near his barn, where it may still be seen.

The school-house in District No. 1 was soon found too small to accommodate the large number of pupils that resorted to it; and in 1828, the district voted to build

a larger house, and raised \$500 for that purpose. The old school-house was sold to Charles M. Tolman, who removed it to the west side of the mill-pond and converted it into a dwelling-house; and it is now the house which is undergoing extensive repairs, under the supervision of Mr. Ira Boyden. The contract for building the new school-house was given to Joseph M. Forristall, and the work was completed in 1828, in season for the winter school. This was used until the division of the district in 1838, when it was sold for \$375. The purchasers formed a stock company, and the par value of the shares was \$25. The proprietors were:

DANIEL W. FARRAR,	- - -	who had 4 shares,
STEPHEN WHEELER,	- - -	" " 2 shares,
SOLOMON GODDARD,	- - -	" " 2 shares,
ALPHEUS CROSBY,	- - -	" " 2 shares,
NATHAN WINCH,	- - -	" " 2 shares,
LYMAN WRIGHT,	- - -	" " 1 share,
LUKE HARRIS,	- - -	" " 1 share,
JOSEPH M. FORRISTALL,	- - -	" " 1 share,
CHARLES W. WHITNEY,	- - -	" " 1 share,
D. FARRAR & E. HARRINGTON,	- - -	" " 1 share.

The house was thoroughly repaired, and towards this, about \$92 were subscribed by individuals. This, in addition to the excess of the stock funds above the cost of the building, made the expense of the repairs \$234. The object of the proprietors in this outlay, was to retain the building for the use of a High-School, and it was occupied, a part of the time, for this purpose for several years, but recently, David W. Farrar has bought it of the proprietors and converted it into a dwelling-house.

District No. 2, expended but little on her school-house for several years. The first account we can find of any repairs, was in 1833, when \$25 were raised for this object.

District No 3, at the time of the incorporation of the

town, was destitute of a school-house, the old one having been burnt in 1814. For two winters the school was kept in the house formerly owned by William Barker, but in 1817, the district voted to build a new school-house, and raised \$100 towards the expense. Isaac and Elijah Fuller built the house, but whether the \$100 was the whole cost does not appear from the records. In 1834, \$44 were raised by a vote of the district and expended in repairing the house, but we are not informed of the nature of the repairs.

District No. 4, came to the sage conclusion in 1823, that their children were deserving more comfortable quarters than were afforded by a log-house, and voted to build a school-house that should better accord with the improvements of that period. The site selected for this was near the junction of the two roads between the residence of Peter Starkey and William Bishop. The house was finished in 1824, and cost \$120.

The school-house in District No. 5, being located at some distance from the centre, was removed to its present position, and repaired in 1823, at a cost of \$45. In 1834, it was again repaired, at a cost of \$30.

At the annual meeting in March, 1838, the town voted to make some alterations in the school districts, and chose a committee to make investigations and report at an adjourned meeting what alterations they considered necessary. The committee consisted of the following persons, viz.:

District No. 1, { STEPHEN WHEELER,
 { AMOS SIBLEY,
 { DANIEL FARRAR.

District No. 2, { DANIEL CUTTING,
 { WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

District No. 3, { JOHN W. BELLWS,
 { AMASA ALDRICH.

District No. 4, JOSEPH PUTNEY.

District No. 5, CHESTER LYMAN.

At the adjourned meeting on the 19th of the same month, the committee made their report, whereupon, the town "voted, that the alterations be made as reported by the committee." But this division only included the inhabitants of the town; there was no reference made to a division of real estate; consequently, it was found not to answer the purpose intended. A meeting was called on the 9th day of April following, at which the town "voted to re-consider the vote of accepting the report of the committee; and voted that the committee be authorized to amend their report so as to include all the real estate in the same district, except such as is by law taxable in other districts. The committee reported the following amendment, viz.: "Every person living in the several school districts in the town of Troy shall be taxed in the district in which he lives, for all the real estate he holds in the town of Troy under his own actual improvement, and all other of his real estate in the town of Troy shall be taxed in the district, in which it is included; and all real estate owned by persons living out of the town shall be taxed in such district or districts as the Selectmen shall determine." The town voted to accept the report of the committee, made on the 19th of March, with this amendment. But it was soon discovered that even the report as amended was defective and did not meet the requirements of the law, for the boundaries of the districts were liable to be changed with every change in the ownership of real estate. Consequently, another meeting was called on the 2d of June following, and at this

meeting it was "voted to divide the town into School Districts according to law." And in order to make it *legal*, this time a lawyer was placed at the head of the committee, which were as follows, viz.:

LUTHER CHAPMAN,	CHESTER LYMAN,
J. M. FORRISTALL,	CALVIN STARKEY,
ABEL BAKER,	DANIEL FARRAR.
JOHN W. BELLOWES,	

At an adjourned meeting in one week from that day, this committee submitted their report,* which was adopted by the town.

The districts, by the new arrangement, were the same as they are now constituted, with some slight alterations, and it may be seen that the numbers were entirely changed from the former arrangement. District No. 1, was divided, the northern half being called No. 1; the southern; No. 2; No. 2, was changed to No. 3; No. 3, to No. 4; No. 4, to No. 5; and No. 5, to No. 6. At this time, Districts No. 1 and 2, were each destitute of a school-house, and at a meeting warned by the selectmen and held on the 1st of June, 1839, District No. 1 voted to raise \$300 for building a school-house. The house, the same that is now owned by the district, was built by Mr. Forristall, and finished in season for the school the following winter. In 1853, \$200 were raised and expended in repairing the house; and at this time it was newly painted, and the lot upon which it stands was well fenced and ornamented with small trees; but at the present time the house and trees appear to be in a decline, and a few stone posts only, remind us of the existence of the fence.

District No. 2, made preparations for building a house, but not agreeing upon a location, an application was made to the selectmen, who appointed a committee to fix

* See Town Records.

the location, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute at that time. The committee consisted of Daniel Cutting, Brown Nurse, Daniel Buttrick, Luke Harris, Thomas Wright, and John Lawrence. The committee reported "that the site for the school-house should be on land of Elijah Harrington, at the southeast corner, adjoining land of Moses Ballou's heirs." This report was dated the 8th of June, 1840, and the contract for building the school-house was given to Mr. Forristall, who received \$280 for the job. In 1847, it was found necessary to repair the house, and \$147 were raised for this purpose, and in two years from that time, about \$50 more were expended in improvements upon it; but after all the patching, it was an old house still, and did not meet the wants of the district. Consequently, in 1854, the district voted to build a new school-house, and made a liberal appropriation for this purpose. The work was let out in portions to different individuals, but the most of it was done by Ira Boyden, and it was finished in January, 1855. This is now the best school-house in Troy, and reflects credit upon the individuals through whose liberality it was built. Its cost was \$1300.

The school-house in District No. 3, was burnt in the winter of 1838, and preparations were made early the next spring for building a new one, but a contention arising about its site, the work was somewhat delayed. At length the Selectmen, on petition, appointed a committee to settle the vexed question. This committee consisted of Luther Chapman, Joseph M. Forristall, Chester Lyman, Brown Nurse, and Alpheus Crosby; and in their report they say that "the site for the school-house shall be on land, called and known by the name of the Boyden pasture, a few rods east of an old cellar, on the road leading from Nathaniel Parker's, to Daniel Cutting's, at a stake and stones in the centre erected by your committee." This question being settled, the new

school-house was finished in a few months from this time, at the cost of about \$250. We can find a record of but one assessment for repairs since the house was built, and that was a small assessment, in 1849, of about \$10.

The inhabitants of District No. 4, have expended about \$75 in repairs on their school-house since 1838; \$30 of this sum was in 1846; \$20 in 1851; \$25 in 1858.

The first school-house built in what is now District No. 5, was located nearly a third of a mile from the centre of the inhabited part of the district, and in 1840, it was removed, in accordance with a vote of the district, to a spot a few rods north of the barn recently owned by Albert Pratt, and repaired; and the expense of these improvements was about \$60. In 1841, this house was burnt, and the following year the present school-house was built, at an expense, as appears from the tax list, of \$117. About two years since, about \$25 were expended in repairing it.

The school-house in District No. 6, becoming considerably dilapidated, was enlarged in 1849, and thoroughly repaired, at an expense of \$180.

In the few preceding pages we have attempted to give a brief sketch of the efforts of the people that have lived here at different times, to promote the cause of popular education. And we have found that this, like all other great enterprises, had a small beginning; but by the efforts of a few individuals, it has been gradually carried forward, and at the present time we can number with its friends, as we hope, all our citizens. And it is hoped that those who have recently been engaged in promoting this cause, will not tire, but persevere, and by united effort we may expect to make our schools productive of blessings yet untold. The town has thus far done all, by way of appropriations, that could reasonably have been expected. For several years after its incorpora-

tion, \$250 were annually raised for the support of schools in addition to the interest of the literary fund, and this sum has been gradually increased, until at the present time it amounts to \$479. During the whole of this period, there have been raised for the support of schools, including the interest of the literary fund, about \$16,439. Of this sum District No. 1, has received \$5,982.33; No. 2, \$5,065.33; No. 3, \$2,969.33; No. 4, \$2,751; No. 5, 1,659.33; No. 6, \$1,484.66. During the same period, there have been expended for building and repairing school-houses, \$3,473. This sum has been raised and expended by districts, as follows: No. 1 has expended for this purpose, \$500; No. 2, \$1,777; No. 3, \$260; No. 4, \$219; No. 5, \$312; No. 6, \$255.

Thus it will be seen that the aggregate of all that has been expended for schools within the town since its incorporation, is \$19,912. But this does not include what has been paid for the support of Select Schools, nor the amount contributed by individuals to lengthen out the terms of the public schools. These items, although we have no means of knowing their amount, must swell the sum we have mentioned several thousand dollars. But the question will probably arise, has this great expenditure yielded an adequate return? We trust it has, and that it has proved one of the most profitable investments the town has ever made. We see its effects in every walk of life; in every thing that makes life pleasant and desirable. We find that there is expended for the support of schools now, nearly twice as much as there was at the time of the incorporation of the town. And to see the result of this we have only to compare the schools now, with those of that period. Then the government of a school was but little better than brute force; the management and mode of discipline partook of the darkness of the middle ages. Then the most essential qualification of a teacher was bone and

muscle to wield the rod. How different the schools and teachers at the present day! Then teachers could be hired for eight or ten dollars a month. Now we pay twenty or thirty, and in most instances have reason to feel that the money has been well expended. We feel that the services of a good, faithful teacher cannot be too highly appreciated. It is said that Jupiter on one occasion made a proclamation that he would crown the person with immortality, who had done the most good, and been the greatest blessing to his fellow-men. The competitors were numerous; the warrior, the statesman, the sculptor and painter, the musician, and benevolent, all pressed their claims. But Jupiter seeing an old grey-headed, sage-looking man standing far behind the rest, and apparently taking no active part in the matter, asked him what made him look so smiling? The old man replied that all these competitors were once his pupils. Crown him, says Jupiter, and seat him at my right hand.

But the efforts of the people to promote the cause of education were not limited to schools alone. As early as 1825, a few individuals conceived the idea of establishing a town library. In the month of June, that year, they petitioned the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. The petition was favorably received, and Timothy Kendall, Lyman Wright, Salmon Whittemore, and Daniel W. Farrar, their associates and successors, were incorporated and made a body politic by the name of "The Troy Library Association." On the 16th of January following, a meeting of the Association was held at "Forristall's Inn," in conformity to a notice signed by Lyman Wright, Salmon Whittemore, and Timothy Kendall, who were authorized to call the first meeting. At this meeting, Capt. Amos Sibley was chosen Moderator, and Lyman Wright, Librarian. Daniel W. Farrar, Salmon Whittemore, and Abel Baker, were chosen a committee to examine and prepare

the library books for distribution. The shares were fixed by the By-Laws at two dollars each, and it appears that fifty-four shares were soon taken by the citizens. Books were purchased to the amount of about one hundred and eighty volumes; and being a very choice selection, the library was a source of much profit to its owners. But after a few years it was neglected, the books were stored away in a secluded room, and the meetings of the Association were discontinued. Recently, however, measures have been taken to revive the Association, and at a legal meeting on the 23d of July, 1859, it was re-organized, by the choice of Lyman Wright, Chairman; David W. Farrar, Clerk and Librarian; and A. M. Caverly, Brown Nurse, and Abel Baker, Commitee. Valuable additions have just been made to the library, and it is now, by a vote of the Association, made free to all the inhabitants of the town, "subject to the By-Laws and restrictions of the Library Association."

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES; CHURCHES; CLERGYMEN.

It appears that the early settlers of the town were men who placed a high estimate upon the institutions of religion, and their efforts to establish and sustain such institutions were worthy of praise. They show that the spirit which actuated the Puritan fathers was possessed by their children, and as the result of this, as soon as these were established in their new homes, they set about making preparations for the support of a christian ministry. The most, if not all of these men, had been religiously educated, and even those who made no pretensions to personal piety, showed great deference to the outward forms of religion, and never thought of living without some one to officiate for them in the sacred office. Their first places of worship partook of the rudeness of the patriarchal age, but they had a soul in the work, and their zeal, energy, and personal sacrifices, in maintaining the stated ministration of the gospel, might be studied with profit by many of their descendants.

Rev. Luther Townsend, present pastor of the Congregational Church has very kindly furnished the writer with the following, upon

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE GOSPEL:

The grant to the proprietors of the township Monadnock No. IV., now Fitzwilliam, was on condition that within five years, a convenient Meeting-House should be

built, as a place of public worship; and after the term of six years, should maintain preaching. A failure to fulfil these, with other conditions, should forfeit the grant. A Meeting-House was erected, and dedicated in 1771 or 1772. There was some preaching in the township previous—Mr. Nehemiah Parker preached in the autumn and winter of 1768, who was afterwards settled in Hubbardston, Mass.

In November, 1770, Mr. Benjamin Brigham, from Marlboro', Mass., a graduate of Harvard University, 1764, received an invitation to settle in the gospel ministry. He accepted this, and March 27, 1771, was ordained, and on the same occasion, a Congregational Church, of six members, was organized. These services were at the public Inn, the Meeting-House not in a suitable condition for them. Mr. Brigham deceased June 15, 1799.

Rev. Stephen Williams, the second pastor, was ordained Nov. 5, 1800, was dismissed December, 1802.

Rev. John Sabin, a graduate of Brown University, 1797, was ordained as the third pastor, March 6, 1805, and continued such till his decease, Oct. 14, 1845.

Monadnock No. V.,—one condition of the grant to the proprietors of this township, now Marlboro', was that a "convenient Meeting-House shall be built within ten years from its date."

In 1767, William Barker, with two others, was chosen a committee to fix a location for a Meeting-House.

In 1770, the frame of the Meeting-House was put up by S. Church. Benjamin Tucker's account for eight gallons of rum on the occasion, was three shillings, two pence, and two farthings, per gallon.

The first meeting was held in the house in 1771, when the roof only, was covered.

In 1774, provision was made to board the outside, by a tax of one and one-half pence per acre.

In 1779, voted to hang the doors, lay the lower floor, build the body pews, and get one box of glass to glaze the house in part—to meet this expense, a tax of eight pence per acre was assessed.

In 1784, pew grounds on lower floor sold to get money to finish the building.

In 1771, a tax of one farthing an acre was assessed to hire preaching; in 1774, a committee was appointed to hire a minister. A Congregational Church was organized Nov. 11, 1778, consisting of eight members, and Mr. Joseph Cummings, from Topsfield, Mass., was ordained pastor at the same time. Mr. Cummings was dismissed Dec. 26, 1780. After this, the church was without a pastor for nearly thirteen years, during which was preaching only a portion of the time.

Sept. 25, 1793, Mr. Holloway Fish was ordained pastor, with a salary of seventy pounds, and a settlement of one hundred and seventy pounds. He was from Upton, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College. Mr. Fish died Sept. 1, 1824, having been pastor nearly thirty-one years.

During the pastorates of the Rev. Messrs. Sabin of Fitzwilliam and Fish of Marlboro', the town of Troy was incorporated, in which a Congregational Church was organized, Sept. 14, 1815, by an Ecclesiastical Council, consisting of Rev. H. Fish of Marlboro', Rev. John Sabin of Fitzwilliam, and Rev. Ezekiel Rich, an Evangelist. Ten men and their wives, in the presence of this council, subscribed to an agreement of fellowship, adopted articles of faith and a covenant, and assented to them.

Rev. E. Rich, a graduate of Brown University, 1808, and of Andover Theological Seminary, was the first pastor of the church. He was installed Dec. 20, 1815. The town was a party in the contract with Mr. Rich. His pastoral relation was sustained till July 18, 1818.

The residence of Mr. Rich was in Troy till about 1845. He occasionally supplied the pulpit after his dismissal, and also performed some missionary labor in this and other States. He died at Deep River, Conn., some few years since.

November, 1819, a religious society was formed by the name of the First Congregational Society of Troy, which was a party with the church in supplying the pulpit till 1824, when a new Constitution was adopted—the society taking the name of The Congregational Society of Troy. The last meeting of this society recorded, was in 1846.

Rev. Seth E. Winslow was employed as a stated supply three years from 1820. Rev. O. C. Whiton, from September, 1824, to December, 1827. He was invited to become pastor, but declined. After he closed his labors in Troy, he preached in different places till April 18, 1841, when he began to preach at Harrisville, and was installed Aug. 11, 1842, and remained pastor till his decease, Oct. 17, 1845, aged fifty-one years. After Mr. Whiton, Rev. Messrs. Peabody, Pittman, and Erwin, were employed for short periods, to supply the pulpit in Troy, when Rev. Stephen Morse—a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1821—commenced preaching, and was installed as the second pastor of the church, Aug. 26, 1829. This relation he sustained till Jan. 31, 1833. Mr. Morse had a short but successful ministry. There were some thirty additions to the church, nineteen joined by profession on one occasion.

For various reasons, there was some falling off in the support of Mr. Morse, and he was dismissed. There were some in town, who were in favor of preaching, which the church could not sanction as hearers or in any way support; and as the Meeting-house was desired and occupied a portion of the time by others, the church negotiated supplies for a time—and when they could not

have the Meeting-House, worshipped at private dwellings or the centre school-house.

Dec. 16, 1833, a new religious society was formed, by the name of the Trinitarian Congregational Society of Troy, composed mostly of members of the church. During the years 1834 and '35, a new Meeting-House was erected by the new society in connection with the church. Rev. Messrs. Ainsworth, Crosby, Farnsworth, Spaulding, and Holman, supplied the pulpit after Mr. Morse was dismissed, till the autumn of 1835, when Rev. Jeremiah Pomeroy commenced his labors, and was installed the third pastor of the church, and the first of the Trinitarian Coegregational Society, Jan. 6, 1836. There were several seasons of unusual religious interest during his ministry, which continued till Feb. 27, 1844, when he was dismissed. Mr. Pomeroy was a graduate of Amherst College and Auburn Theological Seminary. He went to Harrisville on leaving Troy, where he labored successfully for four years. Mr. Pomeroy is now in Massachusetts.

The present pastor, Rev. Luther Townsend, was ordained and installed March 5, 1845. He graduated at Dartmouth College, A. D. 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary, September, 1842.

The following has been prepared by Rev. C. D. Fuller, present pastor of the Baptist Church in Troy:

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN TROY.

THIS CHURCH was organized November, 1789, at the house of Agabus Bishop, in the south-western part of the (now) town of Troy; with a membership of twenty-

five. It was known at that time by the name of the Fitzwilliam Baptist Church. For a number of years after the constitution of the Church, or down to 1791, they were destitute of regular preaching, but were favored occasionally with the labors of the pastors of several Baptist Churches in the immediate vicinity.

At this time, (1791,) the Church licensed Mr. Rufus Freeman to preach the Gospel, and for a length of time, not definitely known, he furnished them with regular preaching. From the organization of the Church in 1789, down to 1836, they were obliged, (for want of a better place,) to meet in school and dwelling-houses within the limits of the Church. In 1836, under the pastoral labors of Rev. Obed Sperry, they united in worshiping, with the First Congregational Society, and met with them in the Town House, in the village of Troy. Here they continued to meet and worship regularly until 1849, when they entered a house of worship of their own.

In 1848, the incipient steps towards the erection of their house, were taken. A site was obtained, the work commenced, and in 1849, a convenient house was completed, dedicated to God and opened for His worship. Here, from that time down to the present, they have been enabled to maintain the regular ministration of the Sanctuary. Here God (from time to time) has manifested His saving power,—souls have been converted to Christ and added to their number; to the other Evangelical Society in the place and to other churches in other places. From the first of this church's history, down to the present time, they have had to contend against adverse influences, growing out of a variety of circumstances, which have, in a great measure, hindered her prosperity.

In the first place: that, provision of the law of this State (as well as some other of the New-England States)

making it necessary that every man should pay a specific tax for the support of the "Standing Order," operated very seriously against the members of the Baptist Church; for they were, almost without an exception, in indigent circumstances, and every dollar they were compelled to pay to another Society, took just that amount from their means of supporting their own Society.

Another cause has been, their pecuniary resources; which have never been sufficient to meet all the demands made upon them and necessary to be met, in order to promote the rapid and vigorous growth of the Church.

Another and perhaps not the least formidable obstacle in the way of their prosperity, has been, the frequent pastoral changes that have taken place. These changes have principally been the result of two causes. First, the established polity of the denomination, has always been opposed to the practice of settling their ministers for life. This Church, following the prevailing practice of the denomination, has been in the habit (except in a single instance) of frequent changes in the pastoral relation. In this one case, the minister (Rev. Darius Fisher) was licensed by the Church, ordained as her pastor, and held that relation for sixteen years, or until his death, which took place in 1834. A second cause for these frequent changes has been (as stated above) the pecuniary condition of the Church. This has often rendered or seemed to render these removals necessary, and, therefore, they have been made. But, notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, the Church has enjoyed some prosperity. New members have, from time to time, been received to her fellowship, and in turn she has dismissed from her membership, those who have gone to swell the ranks of Zion in other parts of the country.

In 1815, some twelve or fourteen members were dismissed from this Church and went to constitute a Church in Fitzwilliam, which became the nucleus of the now

flourishing Baptist Church in that town. Besides this, five young men have been licensed by this Church to preach the everlasting gospel, and have gone forth to labor in the great Vineyard of the Lord. Five, also, have been ordained at different times, as pastors of the Church, some of which are still living, while others have closed their labors on earth and gone to their reward in Heaven. The Church now numbers sixty-one members.

The following named ministers have served as pastors of the Church for terms varying from one to sixteen years, viz: Rufus Freeman, Aruna Allen, Darius Fisher, (who served in this capacity for sixteen years), D. S. Jackson, Obed Sperry, John Woodbury, P. P. Sanderson, Phinehas Howe, A. M. Piper, A. B. Egleston, J. B. Mitchell, T. P. Briggs, John Fairman, and C. D. Fuller.

A few of the citizens of Troy holding more liberal views than either of the existing religious societies, assembled at the Town Hall to consider the expediency of forming a new society. At this meeting, of which Isaac Aldrich, Jr., was Moderator, and Leonard Farrar, Clerk, it was voted to form a religious society; and Leonard Farrar, Charles Carpenter, and Isaac Aldrich, Jr., were chosen a committee to prepare a constitution. At an adjourned meeting Sept. 25, 1858, this committee reported a constitution, which was adopted, and the society took the name of "THE FIRST LIBERAL UNION SOCIETY OF TROY. At an adjourned meeting two days after, this society elected its officers as follows, viz.:

ISAAC ALDRICH JR., *President.*

CHARLES CARPENTER, }
FRANCIS FOSTER, }
STEPHEN B. FARRAR, } *Directors.*

JOHN CLEMENT, *Secretary.*

The society has so far had no settled minister, but has hired different persons for limited periods, and being destitute of a church edifice, its meetings have been held in the Town Hall, and are quite well attended.

APPENDIX.

LETTER FROM C. E. POTTER, ESQ., RESPECTING THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE STATE.

It has been stated in the former part of this work, that Sir Ferdinando Georges and Capt. John Mason obtained from the Council of Plymouth, in 1622, a grant of the territory extending from the Merrimack to the Sagadahock and back to the great lakes and river of Canada—the St. Lawrence; also, that Rev. John Wheelwright and others, in 1629, purchased of the Indians a considerable tract of land between the Piscataqua and Merrimack; and further, that Mason alone, shortly after, obtained a new grant of this very same territory. Some account was given of the efforts of Mason and his heirs to maintain their title to the territory. It was also stated that on the 30th day of January, 1746, John Tufton Mason, who was then considered the legal heir to the soil, sold his interest to a company of twelve men, in Portsmouth, denominated the “Masonian Proprietors.” We have shown that the townships in the vicinity of the Monadnock were granted by these Masonian Proprietors. Now, it may not be well understood how the original grant to Mason could be made to include the territory so far west as the Monadnock. To explain this, we will insert the following communication from C. E. Potter, Esq., author of the “History of Manchester.”*

* This subject not being perfectly clear to the writer's mind,

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 5, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:

On page 235 of the History of Manchester (Ante & Post) you will find a history of the sale to the Masonian Proprietors. The purchase by them was a bit of sharp practice on the part of speculators and huckstering politicians, that would not be tolerated at the present day, as corrupt as the croakers say we have become. Their western and northern line was claimed to be a curve or arc parallel to the seacoast of New-Hampshire, lying betwixt the Piscataqua and a point three miles north of the Merrimack. This claim was undoubtedly an *after thought* made for the purpose of taking in a much larger amount of land than was intended in the original grant. This line, which was called the "Masonian curve" and the "Masonian Curve Line," was surveyed and run out at various times, — and down to the time of the Revolution, was a fruitful source of vexation. The bounds of New-Hampshire as granted to Mason, on the south and south-west were a line three miles north of the Merrimack and parallel to that river to the "fartherest head thereof" till sixty miles were made, and then the head line extended east till it reached a point sixty miles from the mouth of the Piscataqua and on a line running up that river. This grant was made by the Council of Plymouth, supposing that the Merrimack river had its source in the West, as placed down on Smith's and the maps of that time. After the Massachusetts people discovered that the Merrimack made an elbow at Dracut and there came from the north, they claimed that the "Crotch of the River" at Franklin was the "fartherest head of the Merrimack," and that a large Pine three

he addressed a letter of inquiry to Judge Potter of Hillsborough; — than whom there is probably no better historian in the State, — who very kindly furnished this paper, with permission to publish it.

miles north of there (and called the "Endicott tree," because marked as the line tree, under Endicott's administration) was a bound or line tree on their northern line, which passed east and west through the tree from the coast of Maine to the "South Sea." In 1652, they placed the fartherest head of the Merrimack still farther north, at the "Endicott Rock" at the outlet of the Lake Winnepesaukee, and thence running three miles north, established a point, through which their north line extended east and west. This claim covered Mason's grant and was in controversy down to 1740. In that year the board of "The Lords of Trade" decided "that the northern boundary of the province of Massachusetts be a similar curve pursuing the course of the Merrimack river, at three miles distance, on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic ocean and ending at a point due north of Pawtucket Falls, and a straight line drawn from thence due west till it meets with his Majesty's other government." This determination was made on the ground that when Massachusetts and New-Hampshire were granted, the Merrimack was supposed and laid down as coming from the West.

As Mason's grant ran upon the Merrimack parallel, at three miles north of the river, which was the north line of Massachusetts—when the Lords of Trade determined the north line of Massachusetts in 1740, to be as above described, and where it is at present—the heirs of Mason and afterwards the Masonian Proprietors claimed that their line on the south should conform to that line, and the State Legislature acquiesced in that claim. It commenced on the line of Massachusetts, at a point sixty miles north from the sea shore (three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack) at the south-west corner of Fitzwilliam. Fitzwilliam was granted by the Masonian Proprietors as "Number Four" of the townships granted in the Monadnock country. There were eight

of these townships. Of these, Nos. IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, were bounded westerly by the "Masonian Curve." No. IV included what is now Fitzwilliam and a part of Troy. No. V included what was formerly Oxford, but now Marlborough and Roxbury. No. VI was Packersfield, now Nelson and Sullivan, in part. No. VII was Limerick, now Stoddard. No. VIII was first New Concord, then Camden, now Washington. These towns were all originally bounded on the west by the "Masonian Curve." No. I of the Monadnock grants was what is now Rindge, No. II is now Jaffrey, No. III is now Dublin.

These were called Monadnock No. I, II, III, &c., to distinguish them from certain grants made by Massachusetts and known as Narraganset No. I, II, &c., and Canada No. I, II, &c. Canada No. I, is now Mason, No. II was what is now Wilton, and No. III was what is now Lyndeborough. These townships were granted by Massachusetts to the soldiers in the expedition against Canada and their heirs—but the *real* object was to give to people of Massachusetts the soil, as the government was about to pass out of their hands. So of the Narraganset Townships, No. III was what is now Amherst, No. IV was what is now Goffstown, mainly, No. V was what is now Bedford, and No. VI was what is now Dunbarton and Hopkinton, or nearly so. Nos. I and II were located in Maine and Massachusetts. These were granted to soldiers and their descendants, that had been in the Narraganset war. Charlestown was also called No. IV, being the fourth of a number of frontier towns granted as security against the incursions of the Indians.

These townships are laid down and named and numbered, as I have mentioned above, in Blanchard & Langdon's Map, of 1761, and in Holland's Map, of 1784. Thus, you will see that Troy was within the grant of Mason as claimed by the Masonian Proprietors. This

Curve Line of the Masonian Proprietors was surveyed soon after the settlement of your town by Robert Fletcher in 1768, and again in 1769. The two surveys differed, but the difference did not effect the line in Cheshire County. This line of 1768, crossed the Pemigewasset betwixt the towns of Plymouth and Bridgewater, (then a part of Alexandria,) passed through Holderness and the north part of Squam Lake and intersected the State line betwixt Freedom and Eaton, that now are, but at the north angle of what was then "Leavittstown." This line of 1769, commenced to divide from that of 1768, at the south corner of Grafton and on the line of what was then called Alexandria, overplus now Danbury, and passing a little north, crossed the Pemigewasset at the bend of the river above the Livermore Farm in Holderness, and intersected the State line where the Saco crosses the same in Conway.

After the Revolution the controversy as to the Masonian Curve was settled by the Legislature. Jan. 6, 1787, they appointed John McDuffie, Josiah Bartlett, and Archibald McMurphy, a committee to run and *determine* the line. They determined upon a straight line as the head line of Mason's Patent. Their report was accepted by the Legislature. This cut off a large segment from their claim, and the Masonian Proprietors then came forward and purchased it of the State, for forty thousand dollars in State securities, and eight hundred dollars in specie. The State's title was passed to them June 18, 1788, by a Committee consisting of Thomas Bartlett, Dudley Odlin, and Archibald McMurphy. Thus ended the Masonian controversey, and leaving Troy still within the Masonian claim. [See History of Manchester, pages 520 and 521.]

Yours, respectfully,

C. E. POTTER.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER.

IN the winter of 1818, there was great excitement in Troy, in consequence of the discovery of what were supposed to be human bones, under a barn formerly owned by Levi Haskell. The circumstances were substantially as follows: A son of Aaron Holt, who at that time lived on the Haskell farm, was sick, and Dea. Griffin rode down to Mr. Holt's in the evening of the 3d of January. for the purpose of watching with the sick lad during the night. On arriving there, another son of Mr. Holt, (Joel,) took a lantern and accompanied Mr. Griffin to the barn to put up his horse. While there, the lantern was accidentally held too near some combustible material. which took fire, and the whole building was quickly enveloped in flames. After the barn had been burnt, a small mound of earth was observed, immediately under where the floor of the hay-mow was; and upon digging into this, there were discovered what were supposed to be human bones. It appeared as though a small excavation had been made, into which a human body had been deposited upon a board, and the whole covered with earth. But time and the fire had so affected the few bones remaining, that their real character was not easily made out. It was the public opinion, however, that a murder had been committed, and that these bones were the remains of a man who had mysteriously disappeared from the town some years before. Suspicion was fixed upon various individuals; and the excitement run so high that the Selectmen of the town published the following advertisement:

"A SUPPOSED MURDER.

We the undersigned Selectmen of the town of Troy, county of Cheshire, State of New-Hampshire, hereby certify, that on the 3d of January 1818, a barn in this town was accidentally burnt;—that a few days after

there was discovered the evident appearance of the remains of a full grown human body, laying on a board, slightly covered with sand, under the place of the floor of the hay-mow. This appearance was examined, and bones found, which were, by those present, judged to be human; though they were so affected by time, and the intense heat of the fire, that their original form was not entire, nor were they capable of being arranged in due order by the anatomist. It is the current opinion of people in this town and vicinity, that these are the remains of a man, whose death was occasioned by unlawful means, and whose body was concealed in that place; and many circumstances are called to mind, which go far towards strengthening this opinion. About fourteen years ago, it is very generally recollected that inquiry was made after a stranger of whom it was said, that the last which was seen or heard of him was in this town; but his name and place of residence, and those of his friends, who were in search of him, are not recollected. The undersigned request that printers of newspapers, throughout the United States would be so good as to publish this, as soon as convenient; and also that any people who can give any information respecting a person, who was missing, or supposed to be murdered, in or near this town, previous to the time said barn was burnt, would, without delay, forward to us such information, that all possible means to detect, and bring to justice the perpetrators of the supposed horrid deed may be speedily employed.

SYLVESTER P. FLINT,
DANIEL W. FARRAR,
GEORGE FARRAR.

N. B.—Troy is a newly incorporated town, taken principally from Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam, nine miles southwardly from Keene (N. H.) through which passes a great road from Keene to Boston, (Mass.)

TROY, March 18, 1818."

Early the following winter, Joseph Nimblet of Woodstock, Vt., appeared and stated, that fourteen years before, his brother-in-law, Seth Lucas, started from Provinctown, Mass., to go to Woodstock, with a large sum of money; and that he was traced as far as the Hotel of Christopher Harris in Troy, (then Marlboro',) and that nothing farther was ever heard of him. It was stated that he was in pursuit of a farm; and the report was that a stranger, answering the description of Lucas, was seen to leave the Hotel, in company with Levi Haskell and Jonathan Lawrence Jr., for the purpose of examining the farm which Haskell proposed to sell to him. This was the farm upon which the barn was burnt, the same that is now (1859) owned by Alvah S. Clark. It appears that the opinion had long prevailed, to some extent, that human blood had been shed upon those premises; and it had been currently reported that there had been seen, in and about the barn, many marvellous phenomena which were considered indicative of the commission of a horrid crime. Many of these phenomena were substantiated by men whose veracity we should hardly dare question; but we have a very imperfect idea of the various phantoms to which the imagination under certain circumstances will give birth.

In this case, the evidence was such, and the excitement ran so high, that it seemed necessary that something should be done to satisfy the public mind. Consequently, the persons suspected, Levi Haskell and Jonathan Lawrence, Jr., were arrested, and, on the 11th of January, 1819, were examined in the Town House, before Elijah Dunbar, Esq., of Keene. James Willson, Sen., was employed as counsel for the State and Joel Parker for the prisoner. It appeared in the evidence that Lucas was missed some fourteen or fifteen years before, that search was made for him, that he was traced as far as the Harris tavern, and that nothing farther could be

heard of him. It also appeared that Haskell, about that time, had in his possession more money than he could reasonably account for; and there were other circumstances which led some people to suppose that he had something to do with the disappearance of Lucas. In the result of the examination, Haskell was committed, and Lawrence was ordered to recognize for his appearance at the next Superior Court, to give his testimony in behalf of the State. Haskell had to lay in jail until the next May, when his case was brought before the grand jury, at Charlestown; and upon an examination of the testimony, the Attorney General thought it was not sufficient to convict the prisoner of the crime with which he was charged, and as the jury did not find a bill against him, he was discharged, and, of course, in the eyes of the law, judged innocent.

BURYING GROUNDS.

THE first interments within the limits of the town were made in ground which was held as private property; although when a small lot had been set apart by a family for burial purposes, other neighboring families often deposited there their dead. We have no means of knowing when the first death in the town occurred, but it was, probably, about the year 1772, when a child of Jonathan Shaw died, and was buried on the swell of ground a little north of the paternal residence. In a few years other persons in the neighborhood died and were interred in the same ground, so that this became the Burying Ground for the use of this part of the town at that early period, although it was never really public property.

Since the last interment there, some seventy years since, the soil has repeatedly changed owners, and it is humiliating to record the fact, that the sacred domain of the dead has been wantonly invaded, in as much as the plough in the hands of some thoughtless proprietor, long since, levelled the mounds, so that not a vestige of them can now be seen. Such sacrilege should be severely censured. Although we are not an advocate for the erection of extravagant "monumental piles" to perpetual the memory of departed humanity, yet we do say that every individual should possess sufficient respect for the dead to prevent his disturbing the sods, beneath which repose the ashes of human beings of a former generation.

In 1797, another burying ground of family origin was commenced in the extreme westerly part of the town. That year, William Starkey lost a child, and selected a location for its burial, on the east side of the road a few rods north of his house. This, although owned by Mr. Starkey, was soon used as common ground, and for some years was the receptacle for the most of the dead in that vicinity. As the number of graves multiplied, the ground was enclosed by a wall, but this has mostly fallen down, and a thrifty growth of bushes now covers the ground, and ere long it will be difficult to find the slightest trace of a grave. But the first truly public burying ground was a donation to the town of Marlboro' in 1785, by William Barker, the first settler. Mr. Barker formerly owned several lots near where the village has been built up, and in his disposition of them he reserved about one acre, which he deeded to the town for a burying ground. This was fenced, and soon after, several interments were made, the first being Mrs. Sally Kendall. Mrs. Kendall was the eldest daughter of Jacob Newell, and married Nathan Kendall, but died at her father's house soon after her marriage. As no monument has

ever been erected to her memory, we have no means of knowing the exact date of her death, but from some collateral circumstances which tradition has preserved, it would appear to have been some time in the fall of 1785. Two children of William Barker were probably the next interred there, the first being Olive, who died Jan. 7th, 1786: the second, Luke, who died March 5th, the same year. Nancy, another daughter of Jacob Newell, was also buried there about this time. Many of the earlier graves are destitute of stones, so that we have no clue to the names of the person whose remains they contain. The yard has been gradually filling up, and it contains the remains of some member or members of the most of the families that have resided in the central portion of the town. The fence by which the ground was enclosed being of a temporary nature, the town has repeatedly found it necessary to repair or re-build; and even at the present time, nothing more substantial than a common post and rail fence protects the original yard. In accordance with a vote of the town in 1839, the yard was enlarged by the addition of about three-fourths of an acre at the west end, and this new ground is enclosed with an ordinary stone wall. The care of the yard is committed to a sexton, who is chosen annually by the town.

Since the incorporation of the town, the following persons have served as sextons:

1815, Luke Harris.	1826, Daniel W. Farrar.
1816, " " "	1827, Charles Davis.
1817, Preston Bishop.	1828, Oliver Hawkins.
1818, " " "	1829, " " "
1819, Jonathan B. French.	1830, " " "
1820, " " "	1831, Thomas Wright.
1821, " " "	1832, Oliver Hawkins.
1822, Moses Bush.	1833, " " "
1823, Elijah Fuller.	1834, Thomas Wright, who
1824, Moses Bush.	has held the office from that
1825, ——— ———	time to the present (1859).

The following table will show the name, time of de-
 cease, and age of every person whose remains have been
 interred there, so far as can be learned from the monu-
 ments. The compiler would acknowledge his obligations
 for this table to Mr. George E. Aldrich of this village,
 who has very kindly furnished him with a copy of the
 inscriptions, carefully taken from every stone:

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Alexander, Ellinor	daughter of Easman and Lucy,	1838 Feb.	21 28
Alexander, Hannah		1832 Dec.	20 18
Alexander, Annis		1834 March	12 22
Alexander, Elizabeth		1836 March	18 27
Alexander, Elijah	son of Joseph and Lucretia,	1832 March	20 8
Alexander, Elijah Jr.	" " "	1826 Sept.	29 3
Alexander, Louisa	" " "	1826 Oct.	13 6
Aldrich, Olive	wife of Capt. David,	1840 June	17 28
Aldrich, Abigail A.	daughter of Isaac and Abigail,	1839 March	25 26
Aldrich, Julius C.	son of " "	1855 July	22 33
Aldrich, Abba M.	daughter of Isaac, Jr.,	1844 Jan.	26 9 m.
Aldrich, Abigail A.	wife of Isaac,	1858 Aug.	21 77
Amadon, Josiah		1847 July	6 59
Amadon, Lydia	wife of Josiah,	1827 Jan.	15 37
Barker, William		1798 October	5 62
Barker, William Jr.	son of William and Jane,	1790 April	12 28
Barker, Ruth	daughter of " "	1790 April	7 24
Barker, Luke	son of " "	1786 March	3 14
Barker, Olive	daughter of " "	1786 Jan.	7 2
Ball, Daniel		1830 Feb.	23 74
Dall, Lydia	wife of Daniel,	1840 Oct.	13 86
Ballou, Moses		1838 Oct.	3 57
Ballou, Welcome		1857 Nov.	3 34
Bemis, Edmund		1857 Feb.	12 90
Bemis, Susannah	wife of Edmund,	1848 Jan.	5 93
Bemis, Luther		1847 Sept.	6 46
Bemis, Sarah	wife of Luther,	1845 March	24 48
Bemis, Elijah		1852 Nov.	1 48
Bemis, Martin L.	son of George F.,	1852 July	3
Bent, Sarah	wife of Levi,	1849 March	23 23
Bishop, William		1831 Feb.	6 57
Bishop, Betsey	wife of William,	1830 Aug.	21 57
Bishop, George		1828 July	10 22
Bellows, Ann E.	daughter of John and Melissa,	1838 Sept.	17 4
Bellows, Alfred A.	son of " "	1848 Sept.	9 2
Bellows, Frederick A.	son of " "	1848 Sept.	20 7 m.
Blanchard, Melissa,	wife of Hosea,	1856 May	6 63
Blanding, Harvey		1859 March	23 50
Bolster, Betsey	wife of Aaron,	1851 April	3 51
Boyden, Sarah A.	daughter of Ira and Thirza,	1847 March	1 20
Foynton, Clementine	daughter of David and Bethiah,	1830 July	10 25
Bruce, Sarah	wife of Cyrus,	1851 Feb.	10 51
Bruce, Helen M.	daughter of Cyrus and Sarah,	1848 Aug.	24 22
Bruce, Byron C.	son of " "	1838 May	6 22
Bruce, Sarah A.	daughter of " "	1838 Oct.	7 1-2
Bruce, Mary M.	daughter of Eli and Sarah,	1842 March	6 5
Buttrick, Daniel		1848 May	17 100

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Buttrick, Warren W.	son of Edwin and Lucy,	1843 Jan.	5/2
Bush, Moses		1826 May	4/34
Butler, Jos-ph		1844 March	28/77
Butler, Viola	daughter of Aaron and Fanny	1853 Aug.	15/1
Butler, Jason	son of Jabez and Betsey,	1837 May	16/5
Carpenter, Charles W.	son of Charles and Elvira,	1850 May	9/5
Carpenter, Maria L.	daughter of " "	1853 May	4/9
Capron, James F.	son of James and Sophronia,	1837 April	23/3
Clark, Jonathan		1852 Oct.	13/36
Clark, Martha	daughter of Jonathan and Hannah	1849 April	15/0 m.
Clark, Hannah V.	" " "	1843 June	19/1
Clark, Jonathan, Esq.		1850 Aug.	20/62
Clark, Louisa		1832 Dec.	2/25
Clark, Lyman	son of Thomas and Rowena,	1834 Dec.	4/17
Coolidge, Abraham		1843 July	26/79
Coolidge, Sarah	wife of Abraham,	1836 Oct.	18/71
Coolidge, Asher		1834 N. v.	15/43
Coolidge, William	son of Asher,	1826 May	11/18 m.
Coolidge, Clarissa	wife of Orlando,	1822 March	18/24
Coolidge, Sarah	daughter of Orlando and Clarisa,	1822 March	28/10 m.
Coolidge, Ramaso	son of Barak and Nancy,	1825 May	2/4 m.
Coolidge, Edwin	" " "	1832 March	20/1
Coolidge, Sarah	wife of Elbridge,	1850 Feb.	7/28
Coolidge, Sarah P.	daughter of Charles and Sarah,	1843 Sept.	5/2
Crosby, Emily	daughter of Alpheus and Mary,	1823 Nov.	17/13 m.
Cr. shy, Louisa	" " "	1825 Oct.	22/1
Cummings, Sarah		1824 Jan.	16/58
Cutting, Daniel, Esq.		1855 Nov.	15/80
Cutting, Sarah	wife of Daniel,	1847 April	30/59
Cutting, Albert	son of Daniel and Sarah,	1828 "	30/26
Cutting, Sarah	daughter of " "	1815 Sept.	29/1
Davis, Harriet	daughter of Charles and Mary,	1826 Jan.	8/4
Dodge, Josiah		1855 March	20/55
Fairbanks, Abigail	wife of George,	1843 Aug.	27/27
Fairbanks, Charles Henry	son of George and Abigail,	1844 N. v.	29/1
Fairbanks, Nancy	wife of George,	1858 July	29/27
Fairbanks, Silas		1858 Oct.	24/39
Farrar, Lucena	daughter of Daniel and Lucena,	1855 Dec.	12/45
Farrar, Naomi E.	daughter of George and Naomi,	1829 March	3/10
Farrar, George E.	son of " "	1829 March	10/2
Farrar, Nancy	daughter of " "	1823 March	8/8 m.
Farrar, Harriet N.	" " "	1825 June	1/2
Farrar, Naomi	wife of George,	1842 Sept.	2/46
Farrar, George		1824 Nov.	1/66
Farrar, Bethiah	wife of George,	1825 March	26/67
Farrar, Daniel, Capt.		1837 Nov.	18/71
Farrar, Lucy	wife of Daniel,	1838 Aug.	20/75
Farrar, Daniel	son of Maj. John,	1832 Sept.	5/69
Farrar, William, Col.		1837 May	4/77
Farrar, Irena		1835 May	15/75
Farrar, John		1841 June	19/22
Farrar, Charles		1839 Oct.	24/22
Farrar, Stephen B.	son of Stephen,	1825 April	29/3
Farrar, D-illa	wife of " "	1838 July	51/46
Farrar, Stephen		1841 March	2/41
Farrar, Sarah	daughter of Daniel W.	1838 March	27/13
Farrar, Betsey G.	wife of " "	1858 Nov.	6/64
Farrar, Hannah Maria	daughter of David W.	1841 Oct.	10 Inf't.
Fassett, Joseph		1858 Sept.	17/63
Fassett, Frank P.	son of John W.	1853 Oct.	24/8 m.

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Fisher, Susannah	wife of Darius,	1835 Jan.	13 63
Fisher, Ira		1841 Sept.	24 38
Fisher, Sally	wife of Ira,	1838 May	7 34
Fisher, Darius Rev.		1834 Sept.	2 63
Fife, Benjamin		1853 Feb.	12 21
Fife, Mary J.	wife of Timothy,	1856 Feb.	10 59
Folly, Bartholomew	son of John and Mary,	1848 May	15 6
Forbs, Benjamin		1857 Aug.	3 74
Forristall, Joseph		1848 April	12 90
Forristall, Hannah	wife of Joseph,	1849 May	2 85
Forristall, Belinda	daughter of Joseph and Hannah,	1808 Jan.	7 6
Forristall, Kesiah	“ “ “	1844 May	11 62
Forristall, Alexander	son of “ “ “	1847 June	25 42
Forristall, Thomas J.	“ “ “	1850 Feb.	4 43
Forristall, Sarah J.	daughter of Joseph M.	1854 March	30 12
French, George	son of Jonathan and Betsey,	1818 Aug.	24 1
Frost, Abby Ann	daughter of David and Abby.	1851 Dec.	15 5
Frost, Perley		1844 Oct.	10 23
Foskett, Corbitt A.		1831 July	9 24
Fuller, Isaac Capt.		1819 Feb.	26 44
Fuller, Patty		1836 Aug.	16 57
Fuller, Anna	wife of Amasa,	1826 June	19 25
Fuller, William	son of Isaac and Temperance,	1825	1
Fuller, Isaac		1833 Dec.	14 39
Fuller, Hannah	wife of Amasa,	1845 April	5 41
Garfield, Angeline	wife of George,	1851 April	11 24
Garfield, Lucy	wife of Enoch,	1854 Dec.	29 61
Garfield, Amos	son of Enoch and Lucy,	1845 Feb.	19 19
Garfield, Sarah H.	daughter of “ “	1828 Jan.	10
Gilmore, Leonard		1841 May	30 25
Goddard, Solomon		1854 Jan.	8 59
Goddard, Edwin	son of Solomon and Sarah,	1846 July	18 21
Godding, Ira		1849 Dec.	10 48
Godding, Eliza	wife of Ira,	1849 Oct.	28
Godding, Loney	daughter of Timothy and Ruth,	1833 Feb.	24 28
Godding, Philinda	“ “ “	1852 Sept.	11 Inf't.
Griffin, Hannah		1854 April	3 58
Hager, Edward		1844 April	3 45
Hager, Lucy E.	daughter of Edward and Mary,	1850 July	24 16
Hayward, Irena	wife of Thomas P.	1842 June	22 52
Harris, William F.	son of William and Sarah,	1852 Sept.	11 Inf't.
Harris, William		1852 Aug.	15 29
Harris, Patty	wife of William,	1852 Sept.	4 59
Hawkins, Sylvia	wife of Larned,	1827 Dec.	14 22
Harrington, Joshua, Esq.		1852 Sept.	20 79
Harrington, Elibabeth	wife of Joshua, Esq.,	1823 Feb.	15 66
Harrington, Mary	daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth	1833 May	7 42
Harrington, Prudence	wife of Elijah,	1827 June	3 37
Harrington, Frances E.	daughter of Elijah,	1837 June	22 5
Harrington, Arbee Read	“ “	1833 Aug.	20 3
Harrington, Edward	son of A. B. and Betsey,	1856 March	27 23
Harrington, Charles B.	“ “ “	1859 April	19 22
Haskell, Eliza Ann	daughter of Abner and Laura,	1845 Oct.	23 2
Haskell, Henry	son of “ “	1843 June	21 9
Haskell, Mary Ann	daughter of Joseph and Ruth,	1822 Aug.	27 2
Haskell, Simon	son of “ “	1829 March	27 5 m.
Haskell, Martha Ann	daughter of Henry and Martha,	1843 Aug.	17 2
Haskell, Henry George	son of “ “	1840 Jan.	28 1 m.
Hayden, Moses		1851 Oct.	4 60
Hodgkins, Hezekiah		1821 Oct.	4 64

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Hodgkins, Lydia	wife of Hezekiah,	1843 April	3 33
Hodgkins, Lydia	daughter of Peletiah and Mehitabel	1845 June	20 27
Hodgkins, Aaron		1856 April	11 59
Hodgkins, Rhoda	wife of Aaron,	1851 April	10 52
Hodgkins, Christopher	son of Aaron and Rhoda,	1826 Aug.	3 3
Holbrook, Diana	wife of Elkanah,	1857 April	6 69
Hutchins, George W.	son of William and Lydia,	1842 Feb.	18 3
Ingalls, Eliza	wife of Ransom,	1857 Aug.	15 39
Ingalls, George W.	son of Ransom and Eliza,	1858 March	19 9
Jenkins, Helen Maria	wife of Rev. Abraham,	1851 May	22 31
Kendall, George		1854 Sept.	14 29
Kendall, Timothy		1855 Dec.	16 42
Kendall, Timothy, Capt.		1851 Feb.	14 68
Kendall, Charles	son of Timothy and Anna,	1837 Feb.	9 16
Kendall, Caroline	daughter of " "	1836 Aug	24
Kendall, Lyman		1828 May	5 22
Kendall, Parkman		1850 March	22 21
Knights, Frances Estella	daughter of Winthrop and Lydia,	1846 Sept.	20 2
Lawrence, Irena	wife of John,	1849 Feb.	28 63
Lawrence, Daniel		1832 July	13 84
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Nurse, Edward G.	son of " " "	1834 Sept.	4 1
Nurse, Charles	" " "	1834 Aug.	30 8
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Osborne, Sibel		1845 May	12 80
Parker, Nathaniel		1857 Oct.	30 51
Parker, Eliza	wife of Nathaniel,	1848 June	28 42
Parker, Minerva	daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza,	1856 June	4 17
Partridge, Edward		185 Oct.	21 55
Partridge, Edith	wife of Edward,	1845 Dec.	14 57
Perry, Caleb		1833 Oct.	18 26
Piper, William J.	son of Rev. A. M.	1850 Jan.	6 6 m.
Putney, Susan M.	daughter of Joseph and Mary,	1851 Feb.	24 4

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Rice, Lucy	wife of Cutler,	1832	20
Rice, Fanny	daughter of Cutler and Mary	1829 May	18 2 m.
Rich, Rachel Crane	wife of Rev. Ezekiel,	1837 March	20 53
Sanders, David		18 3 June	19 77
Sanders, Polly	wife of David,	1822 June	25 71
Sibley, Amos	son of Amos,	1849 Sept.	22 18
Sibley, Amos Whiton	" "	1 26 Jan.	8 14 m.
Spaulding, Mahala	wife of Erastus,	1847 Nov.	18 37
Spaulding, Belsey E.	wife of Eri J.	1847 Aug.	8 28
Starkey, Luther	son of Peter and Mary,	1827 Nov.	8 24
Starkey, Betsey	wife of Enoch,	1821 June	18 70
Starkey, Luna	son of Luna and Hannah,	1833 March	30 20
Starkey, Viana	daughter of Luna and Hannah,	1849 June	30 19
Starkey, Sarah D.	daughter of Daniel and Sarah,	1842 July	25 16 m.
Starkey, L. Diana	" "	1845 Sept.	7 17 m.
Starkey, Maria	daughter of Bailey and Betsey,	1847 Feb.	17 14 m.
Starkey, Ann M.	daughter of Alanson and Mary,	1851 June	7 4 m.
Starkey, Caleb L.	son of Stephen and Polly,	1852 Feb.	18 10 m.
Starkey, Stephen		1853 March	27 29
Stanley, Benjamin B.	son of B. M. and Abigail,	1856 Nov.	5 13
Stearns, Sarah Ann	daughter of Amos,	1837 Aug.	8 16
Stearns, Jennine	wife of Jonathan,	1843 July	15 90
Stowell, Isaac, Dea.			
Stowell, Betsey	wife of Isaac,	1856 January.	63
Stowell, Levina	" "	1852 April	27 66
Stowell, Harvey I.	son of "	1845 July	25 25
Stevens, Eliza W.	wife of Rev. Alfred,	1844 Dec.	8 28
Stickney, Abiel		1855 Feb.	4 85
Tolman, Benjamin		1840 March	9 85
Tolman, Hepzibath	wife of Benjamin,	1842 July	20 77
Tolman, Edward		1852 Oct.	26 41
Tolman, Henry		1851 March	6 68
Tolman, Sarah A.	daughter of Henry and Mary,	1844 Nov.	2 19
Tolman, James T.	son of " "	1841 June	28 4
Tenney, Melinda	wife of Moses,	1823 May	24 30
Wetherbee, Maria	daughter of Daniel and Lucy,	1837 Dec.	8 24
Wetherbee, Edmund H.	son of Calvin and Clarissa,	1847 Aug.	16 7 m.
Ward, David	son of Nahum and Mary,	1845 April	18 6
Whitcomb, Elzina	daughter of William and Clarissa,	1839 October.	9
Whitcomb, Charles	son of " " "	1835 Nov.	17 22
Whitcomb, Luther	" " "	1851 Oct.	24 30
Whitcomb, Lucy Ann	wife of Luther,	1861 Jan.	25 21
Whitcomb, Abigail		1827 Nov.	20 30
Wheeler, Mary	wife of Hezekiah,	1842 June	31 88
Wheeler, Louisa A.	wife of Ephraim,	1851 Nov.	14 5
Wheeler, Stephen, Jr.		1837 July	19 28
Wheeler, Aaron V.	son of Aaron,	1850 Jan.	30 3 m.
Wheeler, Nathan		1836 March	17 30
Wheeler, Clarissa		1832 March	22 34
Wheeler, Timothy		1846 Aug.	14 90
Wheeler, David B.	son of Timothy and Ruhannah,	1839 Nov.	6 22
Wilbur, Catherine		1859 Dec.	25 51
Wilbur, Jonathan		1857 May	14 51
White, David		1844 Jan.	3 51
White, Esther	wife of David,	1839 Sept.	27 75
White, David	son of David and Esther,	1825 Nov.	12 52
Whittemore, Levi		1847 Feb.	8 51
Whittemore, Mary	wife of Levi,	1858 Jan.	31 96
Whittemore, Salmon		1826 May	6 47
Whittemore, Sarah	daughter of Salmon and Lydia,	1832 Jan.	21 23

NAME.	FAMILY CONNECTION.	TIME OF DECEASE.	AGE.
Whittemore, Mary W.	daughter of Salmon and Lydia,	1831 Oct.	14 25
Whittemore, Elijah	son of " "	1820 March	6 2
Whittemore, Salmon	" " "	1824 Nov.	26 5 m.
Whittemore, —	" " "	1816 March	13
Whittemore, Lucy Ann	wife of Levi,	1841 Aug.	10 24
Whitney, Edward	son of S. G. and A. N.	1857 Aug.	31 1
Whitney, Antinette	daughter of S. G. and A. N.	1858 April	11 15
Wilder, David	" " "	1848 July	9 40
Wilder, Lucy	wife of David,	1842 July	24 28
Wilder, Stephen W.	son of David and Lucy,	1841 Aug.	21 3 m.
Winch, Nathan	" " "	1851 Aug.	28 70
Winch, Polly	wife of Nathan,	1834 Jan.	1 53
Winch, Asenath	" " "	1858 Feb.	11 72
Winch, Adaline C.	daughter of Nathan J. and Abigail	1842 Aug.	19 6
Winch, Franklin B.	son of " "	1849 Sept.	17 15
Winch, George B.	" " "	1849 Sept.	25 6
Wise, Lydia	daughter of Asahel and Hannah,	1831 Aug.	21 1
Wright, Joel	" " "	1838 Dec.	29 79
Wright, Tabitha	wife of Joel,	1838 Aug.	13 70
Wright, Kesiiah	" " "	1835 Sept.	9 70
Wright, Thomas	son of Almon and Sally,	1851 May	21 43
Wright, Sally	wife of Almon,	1841 May	15 41

THE ROBBERY.

On the 3d of March, 1811, a robbery was committed in what is now Troy, and this occasioned no little excitement at the time. The circumstances were substantially as follows: Luke Harris and a young lad by the name of Charles Tolman, were travelling in a sleigh from Marlboro' to Fitzwilliam, on the Turnpike road that leads from Keene to that place. Just before sunset they passed Carter's tavern, where Harris saw a stranger mounting his horse, and soon after observed that he was following him. The pursuit was continued about one hundred rods to a wood, where the stranger rode on and passed Harris and kept a little forward of him some distance, then halted and let Harris pass him. Harris rode on and stranger followed him almost to the falls, then passed him again. As they came to a curve in the road, Harris saw the stranger take out a pistol and prime

it. Near the road that led to Talmon Knights, the stranger stopped and Harris passed him. Stranger followed Harris a few rods then passed him and kept forward till he arrived at a wood path, into which he turned and stopped. When Harris came up, stranger rode out, presented a pistol to him, and said, "deliver up your money." Harris replied that "he had none of consequence." Stranger said, "damn you, deliver up your money or you are a dead man." Harris then gave him his pocket-book. Stranger ordered him to go back to Keene or he would blow him through. Harris turned back and stranger rode off towards Fitzwilliam. Harris intended to go back and turn up the road to Talmon Knights's; rode fast, and his horse got a little past the road, and in attempting to turn him, the sleigh struck a log and was almost upset, and Harris fell out. When he had got up he saw stranger coming back. He came up and told Harris he was a rascal, and had deceived him, that he had more money, held his dirk at Harris's breast and searched his pockets, then told him to go on to Keene and if he turned back that night, he would be the death of him. Stranger then rode off, and Harris rode back towards Keene, and when the stranger was out of sight, Harris turned back and went up the road to Knights's, and told Knights of the robbery, and requested him to turn out in pursuit of the robber.

The robber went towards Fitzwilliam, and when he had got to a dry bridge about a mile south of the place where he robbed Harris, he met a man by the name of Willard driving a team, and a Mr. Powers near him. The robber demanded Willard's money. Willard told him he had none. Robber dismounted and came up to him with a pistol in his hand, and said, "damn you, why do you dally, deliver up your money or you are a dead man." Willard took out all he had, only a few cents, and robber said, "march on, damn you, march on

or I will be the death of you." Willard took Powers's horse and rode on to Harris's tavern—called to the people to turn out and pursue the robber. He then turned back and stopped at Morse's, called to them to turn out and catch the robber; rode on to Osgood's, called to the people in the house—asked if they had seen any person ride by upon the run. Just at that time the robber stepped out and said yes, he has just gone by. But Willard saw him and knew him, sprung off his horse, robber presented his pistol. Willard seized the pistol and clenched the robber, who drew his dirk. Willard slipped and prisoner got off, lost off his hat, mounted his horse and rode off without his hat. Willard mounted his horse and pursued the robber, who took the Turnpike road, but when he had got within about a mile of Fitzwilliam village, being closely pursued, he dismounted and ran into the woods.

Intelligence of the robbery rapidly spread, and several individuals were soon on the ground. The first to discover the robber after he entered the woods, was Dr. Samuel Lane of Fitzwilliam. He saw him about twenty rods distant, coming out of the woods, galloped his horse after him. When he came within four or five rods of the robber, he called to him and asked who he was? Robber turned and came towards Lane and said, "I am the man," or "I am the man pursued." Lane came up, and robber said, "you are a rascal and are in my power," and snapped a pistol at him. The pistol missed fire. Lane struck the robber with his whip and dismounted the off side (the robber being on the other side.) Lane's foot held in the stirrup, horse started and dragged him two or three rods, then got loose—saw robber pursuing him with a dirk in his right hand and a pistol in his left. Lane struck off the pistol and closed in with the robber, who attempted to stab him with the dirk, first in the side and then in the shoulder. Lane

called out *murder*, threw the robber, but robber immediately turned him under, and made repeated attempts to stab him, but had bent the point of his dirk against his shoulder bone and could not penetrate his clothes after. Lane held robber down by his foretop and cried murder. Mr. Starkey and Jonas Robeson soon came up and the robber was secured. The robber was examined before E. Wright, Esq. of Fitzwilliam, and duly committed for trial.

The prisoner's name was found to be George Ryan, and was from St. Johns, in the province of Lower Canada. On the 10th of May following, the prisoner was arraigned before the Superior Court then in session at Charlestown, and the Indictment being read, the defendant pleaded NOT GUILTY, and Thursday, the 16th inst., was assigned for the trial. Accordingly, on Thursday morning, the day assigned, the Court opened at nine o'clock. The prisoner being set to the bar, the trial commenced. There were present—Hon. Arthur Livermore, Chief Justice; Hon. John Steel, Justice; William K. Atkinson, Esq., Attorney General for the State; J. C. Chamberlain, J. H. Hubbard, and Roger Vose, Esq's., for the prisoner. The case was ably conducted on both sides, and the following abridgment of the charge of the Chief Justice to the Jury will show the ground of defence and the principal points brought to bear upon the case:

“Gentlemen of the Jury:

By a Statute of this State, the crime of robbery is made a capital offence. The words of the act are: ‘That if any person shall feloniously assault, rob, and take from another person, any money, goods, chattels, or other property, that may be the subject of theft, such person being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death.’ George Ryan is indicted for a breach of this law. To this indictment the defendant

has pleaded not guilty, and you are to determine this important issue. The extreme severity of the law requires the fullest evidence before you should convict. It is your duty to try this issue on the evidence in the case. An awful responsibility rests on you. You will first consider, gentlemen, whether the prisoner did the deed. If you believe he did it, you will then consider whether he had his reason at the time, and you are to presume he had unless the contrary is shown. If you believe the prisoner deranged at the time, you will then determine whether this proceeded from intoxication or from the visitation of Providence. Intemperance is itself a crime and one crime cannot excuse another.

[His Honor then stated the evidence on the part of the government, and also the evidence of Bingham, Hogan, and Capt. Dunham, in favor of the prisoner, and then proceeded:]

It may be important in this case to consider whether the defendant, previous to the 3d of March last, was a person of good character; whether it does not appear from the evidence that he has been engaged in the north west company's service; and if so whether this may not account for his being armed in the manner he was. It may be important also to consider whether the prisoner bought back the dirk for the purpose of using it, or whether it was merely accidental.

[His Honor then noticed the testimony of the other witnesses, on the part of the prisoner, and proceeded:]

Your first inquiry is, whether the prisoner did rob Luke Harris. If you believe Harris, and his testimony is confirmed by other evidence, you must believe that the defendant did that deed. You will then inquire whether he did it feloniously. To determine this, you must also determine whether he had at that time the use of his reason. Stiles and Shaw testify, that in their opinion he had not the use of his reason. If you are of

this opinion, the sin of his transgression is not to be laid on him, unless he was the voluntary cause of his own de-rangement. Intoxication is no excuse for the commission of a crime. This is true as a general rule. But all general rules are subject to exceptions. Suppose a man unacquainted with the effects of spirituous liquor should be presented with it and should, by drinking it, be thrown into a fit of madness; he would not be accountable for his actions during his delirium; and the reason is because his intoxication is involuntary and unintended. The effects of ardent spirits are very different upon different persons. A large quantity will have no effect upon some men, while a small quantity will intoxicate others. In this case you know nothing of the prisoner before this time. He might have been unaccustomed to the use of ardent spirits. You will therefore consider whether he was probably intoxicated; and if so whether he might not have drunk more than he was aware of. It will be your duty to examine all the evidence in the case. I repeat, gentlemen, the whole responsibility of this trial rests upon the jury. You must not convict until all reasonable doubts are removed. If they are not, you will acquit the prisoner; if they are, whatever may be the consequences to him, it is your duty to find him guilty."

The jury, after being out about half an hour, returned with the verdict of NOT GUILTY.



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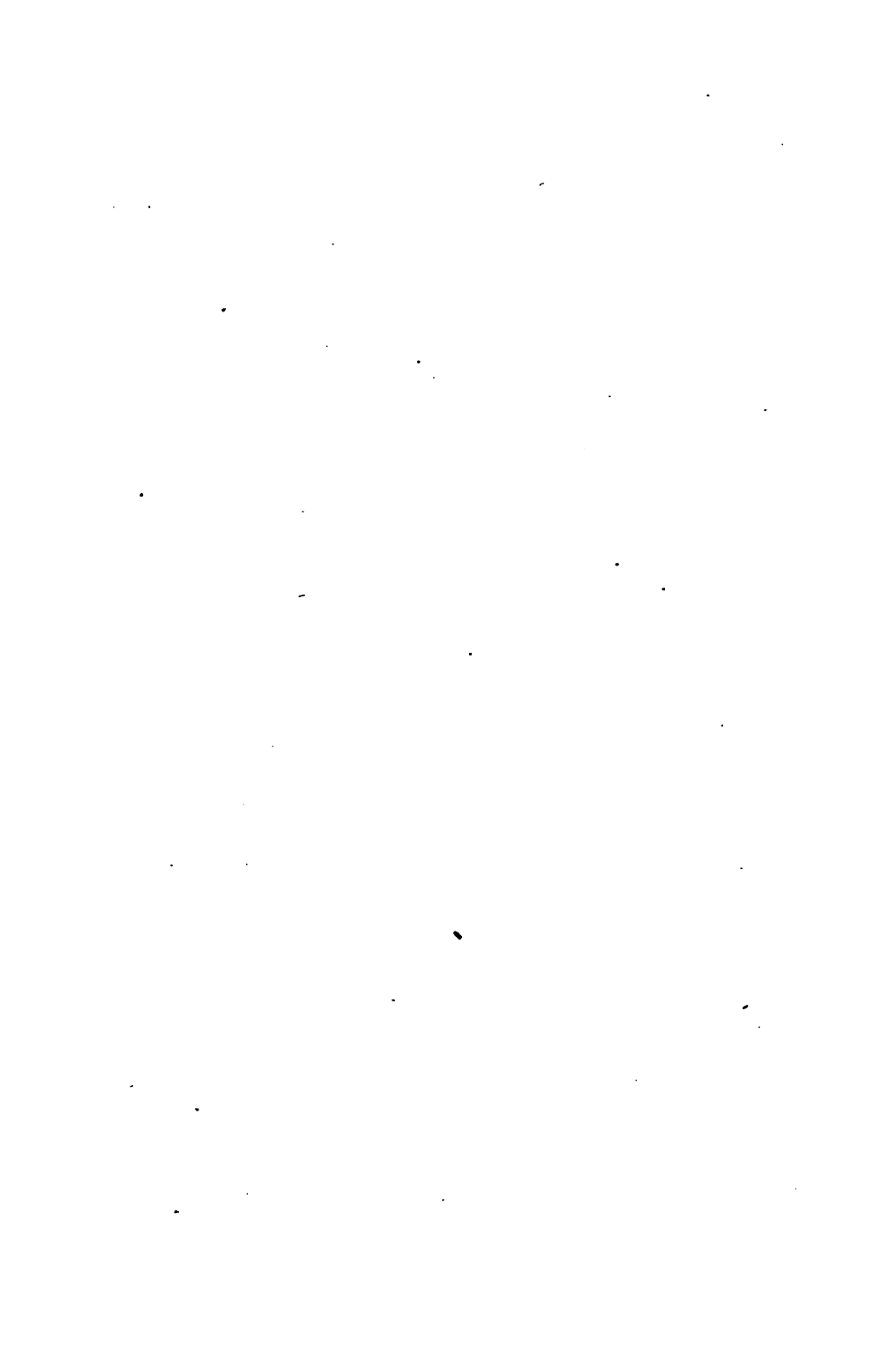
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ERRATA.

Page	19, line 8,	for <i>concilitating</i> , read <i>conciliating</i> .
"	" line 11,	for <i>Masonic</i> , read <i>Masonian</i> .
"	" line 12,	omit <i>twenty-five</i> .
"	39, line 3,	for <i>controversey</i> , read <i>controversy</i> .
"	43, line 9,	for <i>Silsby's</i> read <i>Sibley's</i> .
"	71, line 18,	for <i>Justin</i> , read <i>Justus</i> .
"	78, line 1,	for <i>eight</i> , read <i>eleven</i> .
"	87, line 2,	for <i>Rhan</i> , read <i>Rahn</i> .
"	132, line 4,	(note) for <i>honse</i> , read <i>house</i> .
"	" line 6,	(note) for <i>praye</i> , read <i>prayer</i> .

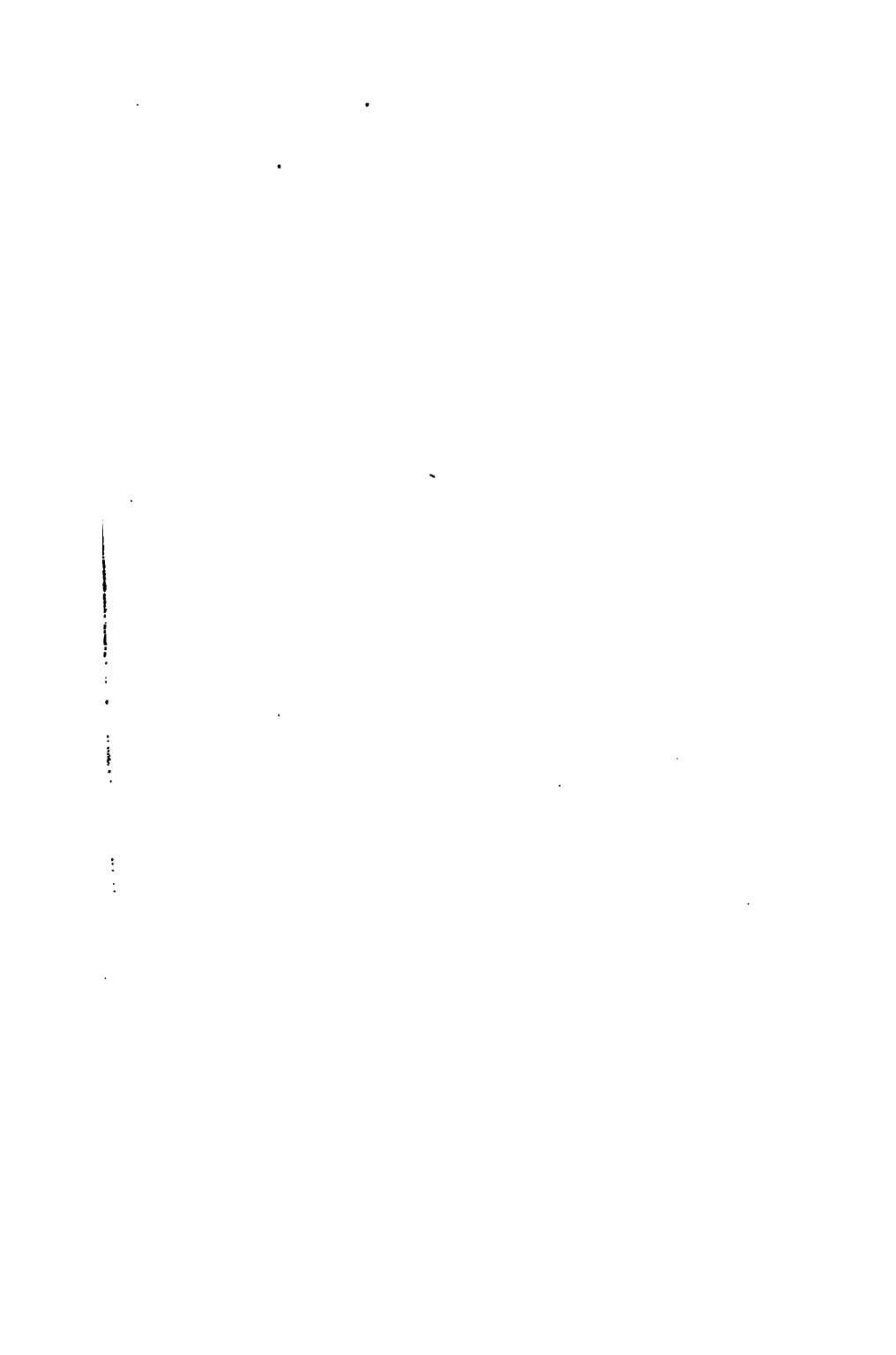






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